24 PAGES OF
News, Special Features in
January 6th "Daily"!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Fair.

Vol. X, No. 307 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1933 — (Eight Pages) — Price 3 Cents

27,000 TRUCK AND DELIVERY DRIVERS STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA

LEIPZIG DEFENDANTS IN DANGER AS NAZI VERDICT IS EXPECTED TODAY

Lynch Plans Ready if Dimitroff is Acquitted

New 'Treason' Trial Threat for Torgler in Nazi Press

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The verdict of the Leipzig court in the now world-notorious Reichstag fire frame-up is expected to be handed down this morning, Saturday, at 9 a. m.

Despite the obviously inspired press despatches in the German press and foreign papers, that the four Communist defendants, Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff are no longer in any danger of a death verdict, the lives of the Communist defendants are now in greater danger than ever before.

The recent open lynch threats in the Hitler-Rosenberg press calling for the murder of the defendants by Storm Troopers if the defendants are released by the court is an indication of what the next step is in the Nazi plans.

Determined To Execute

The Nazi press hints at acquittal for all the Communist defendants, with Torgler returned to jail for another trial with Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, for "high treason." This means that the determination of the Hitler government to execute both Thaelmann and Torgler is now greater than ever, particularly since the Reichstag frame-up has broken down so badly in the face of Dimitroff's heroic defense.

Dimitroff and his Bulgarian Comrades will be "escorted" to the Bulgarian border, where the Bulgarian Fascist government will be prepared to meet them, it is said. What will happen on this projected trip to the Bulgarian border is still an unknown quantity, but it is obvious that the Communists will be in the most extreme danger of losing their lives at the hands of the Fascist Storm Troopers. Even if the Leipzig court releases the defendants, it is conjectural if they will ever reach the border alive, always with the privise that the Hitler Government is sufficiently impressed with the depth and power of the world protest to hold his Storm Troopers in leash.

It is now obvious that the Nazis are in no sense relenting in their determination to bring about the death of the Communist defendants, but are merely changing their tactics to achieve their end.

Sentenced to Three Years for Leipzig Trial Testimony

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Because he told the truth and testified that Taneff, one of the Reichstag fire defendants, was at his home during the night of the fire, and therefore could not have taken any part in the firing, Rudolf Scenke, a Communist worker, was sentenced today to three years at hard labor by a Fascist court.

Scenke will be taken to one of the notorious Nazi concentration camps, where thousands of German workers are being murdered and tortured by Nazi troopers.

This latest Nazi verdict is evidence of the vindictive fury of the Fascist courts against the Reichstag defendants.

In Today's "Daily Worker"

Page 2—Sports, by Eddie Newhouse
Page 3—C. W. A. Workers Form Unions; Prepare Convention.
Wall Streets Capitol, by Seymour Waldeman.
Page 4—Communists in Auto Field, by John Schmies.
How N. R. A. and A. F. L. Heads Broke Chester Ford Strike, by a Striker.
Communist Program of Action in Mine Fields.
"Auto Workers News," by Harry Gannes.
Page 5—McLevy Must Act on Workers Demands, by Carl Reeve.
Lenin, N. R. A. and Fraud of a Liberal, by Sam Don.
U. S. S. R. Building Great Culture, by V. Smith.
Page 6—Party Life.
In the Home, by Helen Luke.
Dr. Luttinger Advises.
Page 7—Hunger, Fascism, War at John Reed Club Exhibit.
"What a World," by Mike Gold.
Tuning In.
Page 8—Editorials (What Do You Mean By Discipline, Mr. Thomas; Save Them from Goering; Roosevelt Buys Silver.
Foreign News.
Soviet Social Insurance Administered by the Workers, by Vern Smith.

To All Party Units, Sections and Fractions

AN EDITORIAL

HITLER'S verdict of vengeance against the four brave, innocent Communist defendants in the Reichstag fire trial is expected momentarily.

Now in the very brief time that is left, we must arouse the stirring vigilance and protest of the American workers.

For this end we address ourselves directly to the Communist Party membership and to the lower units and fractions. We appeal to the Party units, sections and fractions to take immediate action everywhere, to arrange meetings, particularly in shops and workers' neighborhoods, to demand the release of these four heroic comrades.

* * *

WE APPEAL directly to the initiative of the units and sections. Here is where the units and sections can show their capability of the speediest action.

The danger that faces our comrades is so great and so imminent that only your immediate action can help them.

Units and Sections of the Communist Party, show your initiative! Act now! Report directly to the Daily Worker! Rally your forces to save the lives of Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff from the bloodthirsty Nazi murderers!

Protests Continue from All Over U. S. on Nazi Fire Trial

Chicago Committee to Consulate Met by Police, Red Squad

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—A committee of representatives of Chicago organizations, backed by hundreds of workers, intending to lodge the protests of their membership against the Reichstag fire frame-up, were stooped at the German consulate, doors Dec. 19, by hundreds of police, plain-clothes men and the entire Red Squad. Three of the committee were arrested and later released.

The local press ignored the action.

A huge mass meeting against lynching and fascism has been called by the Chicago section of the Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights for Friday, Jan. 5, at 8 p. m., at the Forum Hall, 322 E. 43rd St.

* * *

Painters' Local 499 Protests Fascist Frame-ups

NEW YORK.—Painters Local 499 (A. F. of L.) at its meeting on Dec. 20th, voted to send two delegates to the coming convention of the Friends of the Soviet Union. The elected delegates are Louis Weinstock and William Laszlo.

The local also adopted a resolution emphatically protesting the Nazi frame-up trial and demanding the immediate release of the four accused Communists. The resolution was sent to Ambassador Luther in Washington.

* * *

Scottsboro Anti-Fascist Meet in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—A mass protest meeting will be held at the Broadway Auditorium Saturday evening, 8 p. m., to elect a joint Scottsboro and Anti-fascist delegation to place workers demands at the German consulate here Monday.

A delegation of lawyers will visit the consulate Tuesday to demand freeing of framed Communists in German fire trial.

The Western New York anti-lynch conference Sunday will endorse resolution against fire frame-up and elect delegates to place demands at consulate.

* * *

Ironwood Workers Protest Trial

IRONWOOD, Mich.—"We workers protest against the German fascists plan to murder fearless worker fighters Dimitroff, Torgler and others. We demand their unconditional release," read a telegram sent to the trial.

Reichstag trial judge, Buenger, by the Ironwood Sub District Finnish Federation, Dec. 15th.

The National Cooperative Society here sent a telegram to judge Buenger demanding the immediate release of the framed fire victims.

* * *

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 22.—A delegation representing trade unions and various fraternal organizations in Newark and vicinity, will bring the workers' demands for the freedom of the Communists in the Reichstag frame-up to the German Consulate in New York City, Saturday.

The report of the delegation will be given at the mass protest demonstration called by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League for 1 o'clock today. Besides the delegation, Rececca Greas, organizer of the Communist Party, Frank Carlson of the Young Communist League and an International Labor Defense representative will speak at the demonstration.

The seventy-five members of the

(Continued on Page 2)

"Save Dimitroff and Torgler" Says Flag on Pole in Newark Park

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 22.—"Save Dimitroff and Torgler!" "Down with Fascism!" was inscribed on a large red banner flying on the flag pole in Military Park, today.

Attention of the police was drawn to the spot when a group of workers gathered around the pole to see the flag with the slogans and the hammer and sickle in the center of it.

British Tory Is Defender of Nazis Against Exposures

Belgrade Merchant Tells How Dimitroff Aided War Prisoners

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In a vicious attack on the International Legal Commission of Inquiry into the burning of the Reichstag and its report exonerating the four Communist defendants, Sir Austen Chamberlain, notorious British reactionary leader, today rushed to the defense of the Nazis, whom the Commission charges with burning the Reichstag building to promote their murder regime.

The Commission's report, which completes the exposure of the Nazi frame-up of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff, is having tremendous repercussions throughout Europe, giving new impetus to the international mass movement to save the four Communist leaders.

The report points out the impossibility of Van der Lubbe setting the

(Continued on Page 2)

Banquet Tomorrow Celebrates 4 Years of Workers' Center

NEW YORK.—The fourth anniversary of the opening of the Workers' Center will be celebrated by a banquet tomorrow, Sunday night, under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the second floor of the Center, 50 East 12th Street, at 7 p.m.

The splendid program, which includes the "Freiheit Gesangs Farein, recitations by Babad of the Artef and the W. I. R. Brass Band, will be set in decorations of the hall by the John Reed Club.

Roosevelt Has Sent Food Prices 17 Per Cent Higher, U.S. Data Shows

Unemployment Grows, Wages Drop in Same Period

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The general average of retail food prices in 51 cities has risen nearly 17 per cent since last April, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor announced today. As compared with December a year ago, the Bureau reported prices on Dec. 5 of this year were 7 per cent higher.

The statistical averages of the Bureau of Labor statistics are based upon reports for all types of retail food dealers and other quotations on 42 important food items.

Much ado is made over the decrease of one and two tenths per cent in the general level of prices for the two weeks period ending Dec. 5th. However, advancing prices were reported for fresh milk, cheese, rolled oats, rice, onions, cabbage, peas and bananas.

As compared with last April, the group of meat products have risen in average prices by two and one half per cent; cereal foods have increased by more than twenty-six per cent and dairy products have risen by more than eleven per cent.

All of the fifty-one cities reported increases as compared with Dec. 15, 1932.

Detroit, where employment last month rose 6.9 per cent according to labor department figures and where food prices have increased slightly more than fourteen per cent during the twelve months period, showed the largest advance, 14.2 per cent.

Retail food prices in New York City, as of Dec. 5, have increased 17.6 per cent as compared with April 15, 1933, today's bureau reports declares.

For the same period Atlanta showed an increase of 17.5 per cent; Baltimore 19.6; Boston 16.7; Bridgeport 16.3; Cleveland 20.1; Columbus 17.9; Dallas 21.5; Detroit 21.3; Indianapolis 21.0; Los Angeles 15.5; Memphis 19.6; Norfolk 22.0; New Orleans 18.1; Philadelphia 20.7; Pittsburgh 18.4; Richmond 20.2; St. Paul 21.9; Savannah 19.9; Scranton 18.4; Washington, D. C. 17.7.

Roosevelt Silver Action Advances Commodity Prices

Wall St. Speculators Reap Profits from Inflationary Rise

NEW YORK. — Commodity prices and stock rose quickly today in response to the Roosevelt silver buying program.

Cotton, sugar, were particularly strong.

For two weeks, commodity prices were sagging as Roosevelt maintained the gold bid at $34.01, demonstrating that the Roosevelt rising price structure is dependent upon continuous inflationary stimulation by the Roosevelt government.

It was, partially, to give the stock and commodity markets another inflationary dose that Roosevelt authorized the silver buying program.

It is significant that while wholesale commodity prices were weakening during the past weeks, retail prices were rising.

Police Use Tear Gas to Evict Destitute Family of Jobless Worker

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mrs. Margaret Bettis, destitute mother of two children, who was unable to pay her rent, was evicted by Town Hall police, who used tear gas bombs to route her.

Choking and gasping, the woman was forced out of the flat at 900 Dakin St., carrying her son, Melvin, 8 in her arms. Her husband, Gus, and her daughter, Ladine, were out at the time looking for employment. Mr. Bettis had been out of work for some time.

Roosevelt to Buy Silver in Further Inflation Moves

Though Amount Small, Purchases Continue Inflation Drive

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Giving indication that the Roosevelt government is steering toward ever greater inflation, Roosevelt today invoked the powers given him by the recent Thomas Amendment to the Agricultural Emergency Act, and ordered that the United States Treasury buy all the silver mined in the United States or its possessions at 64½ cents an ounce.

This price is 21 cents above the present market level. This means added profits for the silver mine owners. At the present rate of production, the government will spend about $15,480,000 a year for silver, which will be turned into silver dollars and bullion.

The purpose of this latest act of the Roosevelt government was defined by Roosevelt as follows:

"To assist in increasing and stabilizing domestic prices, to augment the purchasing power of peoples in silver-using countries (and), to protect our foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies."

From this statement it is clear that Roosevelt's silver buying is a continuation of the same inflationary purposes that are behind his gold buying.

Need More Volunteers to Aid Mass Sale of Jan. 6th 'Daily'

NEW YORK.—While hundreds of workers have already volunteered for Red Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 6th and 7th, to sell the 24-page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, the total number is still too small to assure an adequate distribution of the 250,000 copies that will be printed.

All Party members, sympathisers, trade unionists, members of mass organizations, clubs, of cultural organizations, are urged to volunteer their services for Red Saturday and Sunday, January 6th and 7th, at the nearest Party headquarters in their vicinities. HELP GET THE DAILY WORKER INTO THE HANDS OF 200,000 NEW WORKERS ON JANUARY 6th and 7th!

ROOSEVELT TO CUT PAY OF CWA MEN

Johnson Sneers at 'Men from Breadlines'; Says Pay Too Big

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

(Daily Worker, Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—There is every probability that the Civil Works Administration wage scales ranging from 30c an hour in the South, to 50c in the North, for a maximum 30-hour week will be drastically cut to coincide with the even lower wages being paid under many of the N.R.A. codes.

It was said at the White House today that C.W.A. wages would be slashed if they are out of line with these being paid under the codes. Earlier today N.R.A. Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson launched a campaign to bring down C.W.A. wages to near the starvation point. Apparently the General has won.

"Men From Bread Lines"

Johnson this morning characterized the N.R.A.-C.W.A. wage differential situation as "absurd."

"But it is up to the C.W.A. All I can do is to call their attention to the situation," said Johnson. He considered it "ridiculous" that C.W.A. employees, "men from the bread lines," should be paid more than those normally employed in industry. In fact the General continued, the code wages are supposed to represent the utmost that industry can afford to pay.

Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Director and C.W.A. Administrator, this morning pointed out, in answer to Johnson, that the average C.W.A. wage in the South is about $7 a week, taking time out for bad weather. He said that workers in the South, mostly Negroes, were being paid 4c an hour on State road projects and that a strong effort is being made by certain Southern interests to return men to the 5c an hour wage.

One of the Southern reporters present at Hopkins' press conference was

(Continued on Page Two)

Havana Strikers, Students Battle Grau Regime Police

Students Force Prompt Release of Arrested Leader

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Striking girl clerks of the Woolworth 5 and 10 cent stores demonstrated today against the re-opening of the Woolworth store on San Rafael Street with scab labor. The strikers, supported by various unions affiliated to the C.N.O.C., the Anti-Imperialist League and the Ala Izquierda, the left-wing student organization, marched into the store despite the heavy police guards and shouted their demands.

The manager called on the police to attack the strikers. Several girls were brutally beaten up, while the youth organizer of the C.N.O.C. in Havana was struck on the head by a blackjack wielded by the manager of the store, Mr. Hannan.

The Cuban workers, in struggle against the U. S. imperialist exploiters of both American and Cuban workers, are appealing to American workers to organize demonstrations in front of the Woolworth stores in American cities in protest against the starvation wages of their Cuban employees and the police attacks on the strikers.

Several hundred students staged a protest demonstration in front of the presidential palace this afternoon, shouting "Down with Grau and Batista!" The militant students tied up traffic, lying down in the street car

(Continued on Page 2)

Strike in Sympathy With Taxi Drivers; Deliveries Tied Up

EXTRA!

DETROIT, Dec. 22. — George Marchuk, active member of the Communist Party and Lincoln Park Secretary of the Auto Workers' Union, was murdered at 3 o'clock this morning by Ford gangsters, acting through the K. K. K. and the American Legion. This brutal cold-blooded murder followed threats by this gang combined by terroristic attacks on workers.

Comrade Marchuk left his home 6 o'clock Thursday evening to attend a meeting of the union. Indications show he was kidnapped from the path he usually took on the cross railroad track, and was killed about nine hours later. His body was thrown from a car at 3 o'clock.

Police officials are holding other union members and are completely ignoring the obvious connection of the murder with the Ford gang.

5 Pickets Arrested As Police Attack Ship Radio Strikers

Charged With Assault; Case Comes Up Today

NEW YORK—Police yesterday attacked a mass picket line of supporters of the striking marine wireless operators of the American Farmer, and after a fight in which three police were reported injured, arrested three pickets.

The mass picket line formed at Pier 61, at 11th Ave. and 19th St., and started an orderly march to Pier 60 where the American Farmer is berthed. On their way, a policeman attacked the front ranks of the pickets, and without provocation, clubbed the workers nearest him.

The pickets sprung to the defense of the attacked worker. As the pickets were again forming their ranks, a cordon of 14 police charged them.

Picket Line Again Formed

Oscar Hill, one of the pickets, is being held on charges of felonious assault. Stephen Moore, another picket, and Joseph Robinson, telegrapher, formerly in charge of the Barahona station in Santo Domingo, are held, charged with disorderly conduct. Their only offense was being on the picket line.

Oscar Hill will come up for trial today at Jefferson Market Court, 10th St. and 6th Ave. Robinson and Moore will be tried at the same court on Dec. 27.

Captain Refused to Negotiate With Union

An official of the American Radio Telegraphers' Association, and a Daily Worker reporter boarded the ship to interview the captain and the scabbing operators.

After locating the scabbing operator sneaked out and called the port ator, sneaked out and called the port captain of the American Merchant Lines, Captain T. W. Line.

Captain Line again expressed the same sentiments that he had previously given to representatives of the American Radio Telegraphers' Union when he had refused to negotiate with any union or the representatives of any organized group of men.

Kermit Roosevelt, fifth cousin of President Roosevelt, and part owner of the lines, has previously told representatives of the A.R.T.A. that the sentiments of his port captain are the same as his.

Blind Babies Beaten in New Jersey Home Employees' Charge

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Blind children in the philanthropic Home for Blind Babies at Summit, New Jersey, are subjected to cruel punishment, it was charged here today. Many blind children are bound with cord, their mouths strapped with paste paper, or shoved into ice cold showers as punishment for "wrong doings," it was charged by former employes.

One small boy was discovered in a room with one of the attendants going through the motions of cutting the blind child's throat, terrifying him into an agony of fear. Others were whipped, the employes in the Home declared.

Mrs. Gladys Krauter, Superintendent of the Home declares that many of the punishments inflicted on the blind children are justified by medical practice.

Strike Despite Threats of N. R. A. Director and Police Chiefs

Budd Workers to Start Picketing; Hosiery Men May Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 22. — Twenty-seven thousand chauffeurs and truck and delivery drivers, went on strike here this morning, in sympathy with the taxi strikers of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company. All deliveries are tied up. The strike is directed against the decision of the N.R.A. National Labor Board ordering the taxi drivers back to work without any demands being won, and "arbitration" later. The truck drivers of Philadelphia, also have grievances against the National Labor Board. Some time ago their own strike was called off by the Labor Board, with a promise to arbitrate wage demands, and the arbitration has not materialized. The strike follows on the heels of the executive order of Roosevelt giving the Labor Board power to outlaw all strikes.

A general transportation strike is possible, as the strike council is taking up the question of a walk out with the bus drivers and trolley line operators. The general strike was called on in the face of pleadings against the strike by William Leiserson of the National Labor Board, who exerted all possible pressure to prevent the strike. The director of public safety Woods and superintendent of police Joseph Le Strange also visited the strikers' headquarters before the strike call, attended the meeting, and "counseled" the unions not to issue the strike call. The strike call came at 1:30 P. M., two hours after the visit of the police to the union. The Public Service taxicab drivers and other independent taxi drivers also joined the strike last night.

Simultaneously with the general sympathy strike of the drivers, the striking employes of the Budd Manufacturing Co. announced they will resume picketing Wednesday. The decision to continue the strike, regardless of the rulings of the N.R.A. and Labor Board, affects 2,000 men.

T.U.U.L. Active

The Trade Union Unity League has issued a leaflet calling on the workers to support the drivers' strike. The T.U.U.L. also proposes that a special meeting be called of all central labor bodies in the city of Philadelphia to decide on a one day protest strike of all organized workers of Philadelphia.

The National Labor Board a few days ago issued a decision that the taxi strikers have no right to wear union buttons on their jobs and must go back to work. It was an open decision favoring the P.R.T. The men at a special meeting voted to accept the decision of the Labor Board under protest. The P.R.T. Company refused to comply with the decision of the Labor Board and issued a statement that they will not rehire

(Continued on Page 2)

Election of CWA Job Committee Wins Raise and Free Transport

PORTLAND, Me.—One week following the election of a committee on the Forest City cemetery sewer C.W.A. job, demanding $15 a week and free transportation, officials were scared into paying the men $18 to $22 a week in addition to free transportation.

N. Y. Will Celebrate 10th Year of "Daily" in Coliseum, Dec. 30

NEW YORK.—The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Daily Worker in the Bronx Coliseum next Saturday will be an outstanding gala event for all revolutionary workers of Greater New York.

Practically all workers' organizations are mobilizing their membership to attend the celebration in large bodies with the banners of their various unions, Party sections, mass organizations.

The program includes Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, as the only speaker of the evening; new songs, dances, dramatic numbers by revolutionary cultural groups; new Soviet songs by the noted tenor, Sergei Radamsky, just returned from the U. S. S. R. There will be dancing until dawn. Michael Gold will act as chairman. Tickets in advance are 40 cents and can be obtained at all workers' book shops and at the Daily Worker.

From Moscow to Siberia

By WALT CARMON

This is the first of a series of six articles telling the experiences of an American revolutionary writer, Walt Carmon, in the new Siberia where he is now travelling.

* * *

The locomotive drives steadily towards Siberia. We left Moscow late last night. This is our first day on the way to Stalinsk. We have slept comfortably. I have not done better on any American train from New York or Chicago.

Out of the window is a panorama of the rich Black Earth region. Everywhere the eye reaches the harvest is being gathered. In New York sneering editors, surrounded by 17 million unemployed, sit at typewriters and write about hunger in the Soviet Union.

The first stop at Arzamas breaks our talk about coal and steel and blast furnaces. At the station there is a bold sign which announces that dispatcher Nikolayev and the workers Chrinov and Shapachkin are among the best workers here. The sign also tells the world that passes that Shutov is a bureaucrat. Arzamas workers are helping to transport grain, coal, steel and passengers. They clear the way for the main stream of the Pyatiletka. And Shukov is no help. Shukov is a bureaucrat.

Passengers bound for Moscow sit below the sign. Directly underneath is a bearded unkempt priest. Driftwood along the main stream.

First National Minorities

That evening we are at Shumerla. The Chuvash are the first of the national minorities we meet. Signs in two languages appear from now on.

At supper I listen to three fellow travelers. A rugged worker, former Red Partisan, tells two young Red Army men of his fighting days. I am invited to join the group. Others come along.

"Pittsburgh? Gary? Just wait!" my comrades tell me. "Wait till you see Stalinsk!"

Next day the train drives through Mordovian country. The plains of the Black Earth region give way to rolling hills. At Chernushka, the steadily. The train drives east steadily for Siberia over the most beautiful country. I have not seen better in California.

This evening we have had enough of Stalinsk, coal, millions of tons and billions of rails.

What Is Proletarian Art?

Comrade Prichard is an Australian writer. Author of six novels, plays and sketches. She wants to know what we think is proletarian art and proletariat literature. How often we

(Continued on Page 3)

For the $40,000 Fund

Friday's receipts. $257.78
Previous total .. 37,510.01

Total to date....$37,767.79

A.F.L. Unwilling to Stop Racketeering Shown at Hearing

Rank and File Witness Bares AFL Racket Before Committee

NEW YORK.—Evidence that the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor is unwilling to stop the flourishing racket existing in the building industry in which thousands of building workers have been forced to return a big slice of their pay to the contractors and union officials was presented on Thursday at the hearings of the Senate Committee to Investigate Racketeering by A. Dzik, attorney for the rank and file A. F. of L. anti-racketeering committee.

Robert Daru, counsel for the Senate Committee which is headed by Royal S. Copeland failed to prevent the testimony from being introduced despite objections.

"It doesn't do any good to complain to the A. F. of L. The complaint is merely referred back to the International Union," said Dzik. He mentioned as a case in point William A. Logan, treasurer of the Electrical Workers' Union who went to jail as a racketeer several years ago and came back to the same job as labor official. "Ex-criminals often hold office and there's nothing that can be done about it by complaining to the A. F. of L. Dishonest contractors and labor officials connive to work it," said Dzik.

Dzik reported that at the militant barracks at Mitchell field carpenters were paid 50 cents an hour and were forced to sign receipts for $1.25 an hour. You could fill Madison Square ten times over with workers who have suffered from this racket, he declared.

In addition to Dzik, Jack Taylor, secretary of the Committee, Gus Baumer and Joseph Piccarella, members of the committee were present at the hearings.

To Plan DW Subway Sale at Meet Today

NEW YORK.—All who wish to see the Daily Worker sold in the subways, and are willing to participate in this work, are asked to come to a special meeting called by the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Post 191, at 4 p.m. today at the district circuation office, 35 E. 12th St.

Although those who sell the capitalist papers on the subways are not interfered with, those who sell the Daily Worker are evicted from the subways whenever the I.R.T. police or the secret service guards see them.

A lettter signed by an I.R.T. subway official has been sent to all station masters with special instructions to see that no Daily Worker agents are permitted on the subway.

Roosevelt to Cut Wages of CWA Men

(Continued from Page 1)

quite worried about the precedent of paying Negroes as much as $7 a week. "I pay my Nigger on my farm $3 a week," he said. "This C. W. A. wage will shoot everything to hell. Of course, higher wages should be paid, but it shouldn't be done over night."

Talmadge of George recently protested to Hopkins that workmen who should be slaves on cotton plantations were being paid more by the C. W. A. than Southern farmers were willing to pay them. The Southern boss farmers, however, are in no danger. The C. W. A. has already launched a program of cutting men off C. W. A. rolls when they are requested for other work, whether permanent or temporary, especially in the case of cotton planting in the South. When the planting season rolls around, C. W. A. activities are "synchronized" with the demands for men in the cotton fields, Hopkins said. He did not believe that C. W. A. work would incommode Southern farmers as far as getting cotton planted.

Recently the Southern Pine Association, paying lumber workers 24 cents an hour under the N. R. A. code, protested, and promptly were granted from the C. W. A. Administrator for the State of Louisiana a flat declaration that workers leaving jobs, however, little they paid, were ineligible for C. W. A. work.

N. Y. SHOE UNION HAILS AMALGAMATION AS BOSTON SHOE CONVENTION ENDS

Cheer United Shoe Union; to Join Fight Against Injunctions

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—The Amalgamation Convention, which succeeded in uniting 70,000 shoe workers under the banner of the new United Shoe Workers' Union after a ten day convention here, completed its work and adjourned its sessions last night. In contrast to the atmosphere of suspicion and distrust evident at the opening of the convention, the sessions closed in a spirit of real solidarity, with the New England delegates fraternizing with New York delegates and the barriers erected by the enemies of the rank and file completely broken down.

The New York delegates expressed the feeling that although their entire program had not been adopted their battle on the floor of the convention had resulted in some constructive work and had helped lay the foundation for a powerful union through some important amendments made to the constitution in the last days of the convention.

Not only were the amendments adopted retained, but through the support of the entire rank and file the New York delegates finally won two members on the Constitution Committee who worked jointly over the constitution to bring it closer into line with the demands of the rank and file. A joint report was then prepared amending the principal articles in controversy, and these were submitted and unanimously adopted by the convention.

A general organizer, general secretary and general executive board of 21 members are to be chosen by referendum. The 15 members of the coordinating committee consist of 11 from New England, 1 from St. Louis and Frank McGrath, Jimmie Bongura and Samuel Ziebel from New York.

Pledges of solidarity and the fight to build a powerful union of shoe workers was made before final adjournment.

* * *

NEW YORK. — Three thousand shoe workers hailed the announcement that their union had merged into the new United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union with cheers, wild applause and hat waving in a demonstration that last several minutes at Arcadian Hall, Thursday night at the mass meeting of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union. So great is the sentiment for amalgamation among the membership that when Rose Wortis of the Trade Union Unity League declared "Long Live the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union," Arcadia Hall rang with cheers.

The meeting had been called for a three-fold purpose: to prepare the workers for the January 2 N.R.A. elections, to mobilize for a struggle to defeat the infamous injunction and damage suit of $800,000 facing the union in a second Danbury Hatters' case, and to hear the report of the delegates sent by the union to the Boston amalgamated convention.

Although the delegation from Boston failed to arrive in time for the meeting, having been detained at the Convention a day longer than expected, the members heard a detailed report on the convention from Rose Wortis of the T. U. U. L. and from two delegates who had arrived early, Tony and Frank Popper, both of whom told of the obstacles encountered.

A dramatic moment in the evening came when it was announced that Fred Biedenkapp would speak over the telephone from Boston and would be heard with the aid of an amplifier. Enormous Arcadia Hall was in complete silence as the telephone rang announcing Biedenkapp's speech. Microphone difficulties made his speech almost entirely inaudible. But the delegates sat silently for ten minutes until his speech was concluded.

Rose Wortis of the T. U. U. L. declared that the N. Y. delegation showed themselves to be the real champions of the shoe workers and will show how to achieve a real fighting organization. She declared that the T. U. U. L. would solidly back the struggles of the shoe workers and hopes for the time when the new union will be convinced that the T. U. U. L. is the only organization to which it should affiliate. Jack Stachel, acting secretary of the T. U. U. L. declared that the shoe workers must fight to build a real class struggle union which will be a powerful weapon to defeat the bosses. "We continue to be with you even though not formally affiliated; we will fight together and stand together for a powerful trade union movement," he declared.

A telegram from the Boston Convention expressing solidarity in the struggle against injunctions and pledging united support against the bosses move to smash the union was read, and greatly encouraged the membership.

M. Alexanderson spoke on the N. R. A. elections, warning the workers not to be confused regarding the question of voting. Although the merger has been affected, they are still to vote for the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union.

A demand must be made for workers' committees to supervise the voting and for all voting to be held outside the shops, he said.

George Martin, organizer of the Shoe Repair Department, was chairman of the meeting.

The report on the amalgamation convention is to be given next Thursday night, Dec. 28, at Arcadia Hall, at a mass meeting called by the union.

Gloversville NY Fur Workers Win Raises

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Fur workers organized into the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union received an increase of 8 per cent in their wages and renewed their agreement with the Fur Lining Manufacturers' Association. The workers were organized last summer after a successful strike under the leadership of the Needle Trades Union at which time they won a 50 per cent increase in wages and union recognition.

All other workers in the A. F. of L. unions here, the silk, glove and knitgoods workers, received a wage cut or no increase.

The renewal of the agreement and the increases in pay were obtained after a conference on December 19 between a workers' committee and representatives of the association.

A representative of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union was also present at the conference.

Shoe Bosses, NRA Aid AFL Boot, Shoe Union to Terrorize Workers

NEW YORK.—Unusual activity is being shown by the defunct Boot and Shoe Union in anticipation of the N.R.A. elections in the shoe shops on January 2. Encouraged by the National Labor Board and the shoe bosses, these company agents have established a slipper department headed by the well known stool pigeon, Mike Tesaro. Tesaro transported scabs to the slipper shops during the recent general strike led by the industrial union.

Like the campaign of the fur bosses last summer, the shoe bosses are opening their doors to the Boot and Shoe agents, who never before had any foothold in the slipper industry. They are supplying addresses of the workers to them. The agents call at the homes of the shoe workers and terrorize them into joining the union. Letters are mailed to the workers telling them to report for jobs at the Boot and Shoe office. A number of workers who answered these letters out of curiosity were ushered into the offices by the thugs and compelled to fill out an application to join the Boot and Shoe Union.

Workers who tried to protest against this terrorization at the N. R. A. offices were refused a hearing this week.

Havana Strikers, Students Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

tracks and refused to permit the tramcars to pass.

President Grau San Martin was greeted with cries of "Murderer!" in protest against the government's murder of revolutionary students, and shouted down when he attempted to address the crowd. The students shouted demands for the liberation of the hundreds of revolutionary students imprisoned by the Grau regime.

When police arrested one of the student leaders, the demonstrators followed him to the station and forced his prompt release. They then marched to the Department of Interior Building. Armed sailors, rushed by the government to the scene, opened fire on the crowd. The students dispersed under the attack, but promptly reassembled and marched on other government buildings.

A political crisis is threatening the bourgeois-landlord government as protest demonstrations and strikes continued to swell throughout the country today. Three members of the Grau Cabinet already announced their intention to resign. They are Ramiro Capablanca, Secretary of the Presidency; Gustavo Moreno Lastres, Secretary of Public Works, and Domingo Tamargo, Secretary of Justice.

* * *

MADRID, Dec. 22.—The Spanish Foreign Minister today officially denied reports published in the U. S. press that the Spanish Government was asking the United States to intervene in Cuba. The reports are interpreted here as an ideological preparation for U. S. intervention.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del

WHO SAID THERE AIN'T NO SANTA CLAUS?

"Patrolman Glynn of the Poplar St. station, Brooklyn, served 22 summonses on unemployed men hawking Xmas wares in a restricted area.—News item.

New Millinery Code Is Wage Cutting Success for Bosses

NEW YORK.—After speaking for an hour to craftily convince fifteen hundred millinery workers of local 24 in Bryant Hall Thursday, that the code recently adopted in the industry is a gain to them and not a loss, Alex Rose, secretary-treasurer of the union, rammed the N.R.A. decision through with the brazen tatement that:

"We are not here to reject the code or to go out and strike against the government. This code is already the federal law of the United States and you cannot fight against it."

The code calls for a 35½ hour week at $1.10 an hour for blockers, $1 an hour for cutters and operators, and milliners 55 cents, while the union's agreement with the bosses, which Rose "promises" will not be replaced by the code rates, calls for:

Cutters and operators at piece work, $2 an hour; trimmers at piece work, $1 an hour; blockers $75 a week, and cutters and operators at week work, $55 per week.

At the same time that Rose was telling the workers to celebrate the code, the bosses, ironically enough were also celebrating the same code at another meeting in a New York hotel.

That the code rates will immediately be substituted for the higher rates in the union agreement, despite all the smooth promises of Mr. Rose and the president of the union, Zaritzsky, was pointed out by the opposition group.

The code calls for no overtime "except when authorized by the Code Authority" and the Code Authority's decisions on overtime can be readily foreseen when consideration is taken of the fact that 17 of the 19 on the committee are bosses. The other two are International Ladies Garment Workers Union officials, who, even if they were to make the attempt, could not vote the overtime down.

Wiseman, speaking from the floor for the left opposition also pointed out that Zaritsky had stated last July that he would lead a fight for a 30-hour week but had instead asked the N.R.A. board at Washington for 35 hours and settled for 37½.

The dressmakers, said Wiseman, through their strong left opposition in Local 9 of the International, had forced a 35 hour week from the N.R.A. The code was divided into four areas throughout the country with Area A, New York and New Jersey, paying about 30 per cent more than Areas B, C, D, throughout the country.

This unevenness in wage scale, it was pointed out, meant the inevitable attempt of the New York bosses to batter down the local wage-rates on the plea that "they cannot compete with out of town factories."

It was authoritatively stated that so pleased was Hugh Johnson, N. R. A. administrator, with the concessions given the bosses by Mr. Rose, that he gave the secretary-treasurer of the union an autographed copy of the code.

As the meeting got under way, about 18 girls, who, though they were regular members of the union, have been given "temporary" membership books, were refused admittance and manhandled by four policemen at the insistence of the I.L.G.W.U.

The code goes into effect Tuesday, Dec. 26.

British Tory Is Defender of Nazis Against Exposures

(Continued from Page 1)

fire by himself and declares that all the known facts in the case point to Nazi circles as having carried out or caused to be carried out this act of incendiarism.

It states that "the four Communists are not only innocent of that of which they are accused, but have no connection, direct or indirect, with the Reichstag fire."

It concludes that "retrospective application of the Penal Law of March 28 imposing the death sentence in cases of arson or high treason would constitute a monstrous violation of one of the principles of justice most universally recognized among all civilized nations."

The Commission heard the testimony of scores of witnesses barred by the Nazis from entering Germany to testify before the Nazi Leipzig Supreme Court.

27,000 Delivery, Truck Drivers Strike in Phila.

(Continued from Page 1)

any of the men who participated actively in the strike. Then the men at a meeting decided not to go back and to mobilize the workers of this city to help them win the strike.

T.U.U.L. Delegate Seated

The Trade Union Unity League local of the Meat Drivers were present last night at the meeting and demanded to be seated at this A. F. of L. meeting of all the A. F. of L. truck drivers' unions. As a result of the pressure from below, the T.U.U.L. local was seated and has also a delegate on the Strike Committee. The Secretary of the Strike Committee is Mr. Nudelman, the business agent of the Cleaners and Dyers truck drivers (A.F.L.)

There are representatives of nine drivers' locals affiliated to the International Brotherhood of Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Stablemen and Helpers, in the strike committee. The police have mobilized the largest force ever used in a Philadelphia strike, to smash the picket line which has been organized. All workers are urged over the Christmas holidays to support the taxi and drivers' strike.

At the last meeting of the executive Board of the Hosiery Workers Union, rank and file spokesmen proposed a one-day protest strike against the decision of the Labor Board, which pay, instead of the 60½ per cent depressure of the rank and file, led by Communists, the executive committee of the hosiery union rejected this decision of the Labor Board and the question of a one-day protest strike will be discussed at a meeting Saturday.

Thus thousands of Philadelphia workers, the Budd Co. workers, the taxi strikers and the truck drivers, are striking for their demands and union recognition, in spite of decisions of the N.R.A. against the strikers.

Protests Continue from All Over U. S. on Nazi Fire Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

Jack London Club here sent a message to the German Consulate in New York demanding the release of the innocent Communist defendants in the Reichstag trial.

* * *

400 in Minneapolis Anti-Fascist Meet

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A mass meeting of 400 workers Wednesday night voted to send a cablegram of protest to Chief Justice Buenger in Leipzig, Germany, demanding the acquittal of the four Communist defendants in the Reichstag fire trial and protesting against the Fascist reign of terror.

* * *

United Farmers League Sends Protest

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The following telegram demanding the release of the Reichstag fire trial victims was sent to the German Embassy at Washington by the United Farmers' League, signed by the League's president, Alfred Tiala:

"Organized farmers of America condemn prosecution of Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff. We demand immediate release of these heroic leaders of German workers and farmers. The dastardly attack against them in the name of Nazi law is attack against workers and farmers of America that calls for measures of counter offensive on our part."

* * *

St. Paul Workers Protest Nazi Frame-up

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Workers of St. Paul protested the Nazi frame-up and threatened execution of Torgler, at an open-air protest meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 10th and Wabasha Street. A protest resolution was adopted demanding the release of Torgler and the three Bulgarian Communists in the Reichstag fire trial.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE TO RAISE FUNDS FOR "MUNDO OBRERO"

A party will be held tonight at the Anti-Imperialist League, 33 E. 20th St. to raise funds for "Mundo Obrera," organ of the liberation movement in the Caribean countries.

SPORTS by Edward Newhouse

The Young Swineherd

By SI GERSON
(Batting for Ed. Newhouse)

GORDON BARTLETT walked in, his height accentuated by his breeches and high boots. He gave his name. Yep, he was a delegate to the Labor Sports Union Convention. How long was he getting here? About three days, he reckoned. How did he get here. 'Tendin' hawgs. 'Tendin' hawgs? Yep, 'tendin' hawgs.

Gordon ventured into what was to him eloquence. "St. Paul is kind of a long way off and I knew I couldn't get the money to get here by bus. So I went down to see a feller I knew, a feller who works in the stockyards. And he give me a shipment of hawgs and this here paper"—the document was flourished under our eyes—"and he says I'm to bring those hawgs to New York. Well, it was pretty good 'till 'bout half-way to New York, when the hawgs went one way and I went another. But I kept goin' on, hawgs or no hawgs. An' by this time I was kinda friendly with the conductor and brakeys—I was sleeping in the caboose, you know—an' they let me stay on.

"Had to change trains about ten times and walk around Buffalo about six hours 'till I got hold of the right train. We hit New York about ten at night, and they let me off at the yards, up there, up at Seventy-second street." He pointed out into the darkness. "Jeest, it was some walk." He stopped abruptly and shifted his gaze. He had said too much, he felt.

* * *

We've seen a dynamic, irresistible Pancho Villa come in and keep coming in, arms working like little brown pistons, and finally put down Jimmy Wilde for the world's flyweight title. We've seen Ruth lean on a high, fast one and pole it out of the Yankee Stadium to break up a ball game and receive the acclaim of 40,000 fans. We've seen George Kojac thresh through Lake George waters like some mad eel.

But we've never been quite so impressed as with the simple and unadorned story of Bartlett's trip to New York. Legions of young fellows have hitch-hiked and ridden the rods to get places and do things, or get things to do. But I've never heard of a lad getting up an idea like this. To think the whole thing out carefully, plan all the details, then execute the plan of playing nursemaid to a bunch of grunting porkers—all to get to a national convention! Such loyalty must be deserved. It augurs well for the Sixth National Convention of the Labor Sports Union and the future of the workers sports movement. Ay, and for the whole revolutionary labor movement.

* * *

BARTLETT'S spirit is expressive of something new in American athletics. Times have changed, as Eddie Newhouse, is wont to observe. There is a different feeling among workers who love sports, expressed partly in a slight—although unsatisfactory—growth in the Labor Sports Union and mainly, however, in a different attitude towards the sport heroes of today and yesterday, a critical spirit towards the artificial standards set up in modern sports.

This has not been separated from the general spirit of revolt among workers, expressed in one strike after another and in growth of militant trade union organization. Lots of idols have been smashed and the workers are beginning to see that sports can be a weapon of struggle and recreation in the hands of labor.

* * *

THESE feelings among what we will call sport-loving workers will get its clearest expression in the Sixth National Convention of the Labor Sports Union, the first session of which will convene today at the Harlem Labor Temple in New York. Workers and farmers from Wisconsin to New York will get together and hammer out a program for building, at a far more rapid pace than ever before, a mass workers athletic organization in the United States.

Not the least of the tasks of our comrades who will meet at this convention will be that of deciding on a program of building the Labor Sports Union in the shops and trade unions, the best base for a workers' sports movement, a base on which a workers' sports organization can win over thousands from the Amateur Athletic Union. This has been the weakest point in the armor of the L.S.U. and the convention should take the necessary steps to correct it.

A delegation of American athletes from the mills, mines and farmlands will go to the World Spartakiade at Moscow, August 5th to 13th, 1934, and the L.S.U. convention will have to wrestle with the problem of the organization of the delegation, preliminary meets and, gawdelpus, finances.

Indicative also of what our liberal friends call the new temper of things will be the fact that Dr. Jay R. Nash, dean of the School of Physical Education of New York University, will address the delegates. Dr. Nash, who will speak at noon today, is considered one of the most progressive physical educators in the country. He recently returned from the Soviet Union, highly enthusiastic about the mass sports movement there.

* * *

NEW YORK workers will get their chance to take a peek at the delegates of the Labor Sports Union convention tonight at the big convention affair and dance. If the delegate is blonde, two peeks will be allowed. Wrestling, mass drills, a dance group, a chorus and whatnot are on the program. The place is Harlem Labor Temple, 15 West 126th St. The time is tonight. Price is 35 cents. In as gruff a voice as I possibly can summon I ask: "Will you be there?" Else I'll huff and puff and blow your house down.

METROPOLITAN WORKERS SOCCER LEAGUE
Schedule Week of Dec. 27

A1 DIVISION
Tico vs Ital. Amer., 12:30, Lewisohn.
Roma vs Italia.
Red Spark vs Ecuador, 1 p.m., Croiona.
Falcons vs Fichte, 1 p.m., McCoombs Dam.
Spartacus, no game.

A3 DIVISION
Colonial vs Prospect, 1 p.m., Van Cortland.
Red Spark vs Hinsdale, 3:30 p.m., Betsey Head.
Monahi vs Eukunft, 12:30 p.m., 84th St., Central.
French, no game.

B1 DIVISION
Jurening vs N. Y. Hung., 12:30 p.m., Hodson.
Browns vs Bronx Hung., 12:30 p.m., Betsey Head.
Herul, Maples, Dauntles, Nero, no games.

B2 DIVISION
I.W.O. vs South Amer., 11 a.m., Astoria.
Fichte vs Prospect, 11 a.m., Van Cortland.
Spartacus vs. Harlem, 3:30 p.m., McCooms Dam.
Red Spark vs Dauntles, 10:30 a.m. Betsey Head.
Hinsdale vs Eukunft, 11 a.m., McCarren.
Maple vs Ital. Amer., 12:30 p.m., Central Rec.

C DIVISION
Nero vs French, 10:30 a.m., Jasper.
Celta vs Youth Cul., 10:30 a.m., Central, 99th St.
Spartacus, Red Spark. Greek Spar., no games.

EXHIBITION GAMES
French vs Heral, 2 p.m. German American.
Bronx Hung. vs I.W.O., 11 a.m. Croiona.
Spartacus vs Ital. Amer., 11 a.m. McCooms Dam.
Italia vs Juventus, 3:30 p.m., Hodson.

INTERCITY GAMES
Spartacus A vs Union City A.
Spartacus B vs Union City B.
At Union City Stadium, 36 St. and Hudson Blvd. First game at 12 m.

BEN GOLD TO SPEAK

Ben Gold will address the workers at a banquet and concert held under the auspices of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union tonight at Ambassador Hall, 3991 Third Ave., in order to raise funds to continue the fight against wage cuts.

* * *

MILLINERY WORKERS TO HOLD TWO OPEN FORUMS

Two open forums of all millinery workers in Brooklyn will take place Sunday at 12 noon. In Bensonhurst a meeting will be held at 1109 45th St., and in Brownsville at the American Youth Center, 407 Rockaway Ave.

(Bronx)

RAPID
SHOE REPAIRING
677 ALLERTON AVE.
FREE
RUBBER HEELS
Mens and Boys Half Soles 80c.
Ladies Half Soles 40c.
Rubber Heels 20c.
Ladies Top Lifts 14c.

CLASSIFIED

MOTHER wants room with comrades; downtown; who will take care of her 3-year old child. Good pay. Call Drydock 4-4813.

FURNISHED Room, 1-3 girls or couple; kitchen privileges; reasonable; 2004 Monteagle Ave. Apt. 33, cor. 180th St. Call Sat., Sun., Mon.

PIANO and furniture for sale; excellent condition. Siegel, 97 Avenue B.

SINGLE and double furnished room; privileges; reasonable. Phone Bensonhurst 6-3782 J.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Fifth and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-0031
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

MOT THAVEN 9-8749
DR. JULIUS JAFFE
Surgeon Dentist
401 EAST 140th STREET
(Corner Willis Avenue)

Home Phone: Olinville 5-1189 Office Phone: Estabrook 8-2579
DR. S. L. SHIELDS
Surgeon Dentist
2734 WALLACE AVE.
corner Allerton Avenue Bronx, N. Y.

WILLIAM BELL
OFFICIAL Optometrist OF THE I. W. O.
106 EAST 14TH STREET
Near Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
Phone: Tompkins Square 6-9287

AARON SHAPIRO, Pod. G.
CHIROPODIST
222 SECOND AVENUE
ALgonquin 4-4139 Cor. 14th St.
Scientific Treatment of Foot Ailments

AIRY, LARGE
Meeting Rooms and Hall
To Hire
Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the
Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc.
347 E. 72nd St. New York
Telephone: RHinelander 3097

Dance & Entertainment
XMAS EVE., DEC. 24
Support the Send-off to the Revolutionary Training School of Dan Rabel and Albert Clark
WORKERS CENTER HALL
1813 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn
Admission 25c. Auspices C.P. Sec. 8

Trade Union Directory
BUILDING MAINTENANCE WORKERS UNION
799 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy 5-9857
CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
250 Second Avenue, New York City
Algonquin 4-4267
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 13th Street, New York City
Chelsea 3-0058
FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
813 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy 5-9006
METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
55 East 125th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-7943
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
131 West 28th Street, New York City
Lackawanna 4-4610

DOWNTOWN
JADE MOUNTAIN
American & Chinese Restaurant
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 & 13
Welcome to Our Comrades

Phone: TOmpkins Square 6-9554
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY—ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
308 E. 12th St. New York

Garment Section Workers Patronize
Navarr Cafeteria
333 7th AVENUE
Corner 28th St.

WORKERS—EAT AT THE
Parkway Cafeteria
1638 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

店飯華文
CHINA KITCHEN
CHINESE-AMERICAN
CAFETERIA-RESTAURANT
233 E. 14th St., Opp. Labor Temple
SPECIAL LUNCH 25c. DINNER 35c.
Comradely Atmosphere

All Comrades Meet at the
NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—50 E. 13th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

Register Now for Winter Term
Harlem Workers School
200 WEST 135th STREET, Room 212-B
CLASSES IN
Principles of Class Struggle (Conducted in English and Spanish)
Current Problems of the Negro Liberation Movement
Political Economy
Youth Problems
Organization Principles
Labor Journalism
Public Speaking
Elementary and Intermediate English
Russian
Spanish
CLASSES FILL UP QUICKLY
GET NEW DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET
Telephone: Audubon 3-5015

SALTZMAN BROS.
MEN'S SUITS
FINE CLOTHING FOR WORKERS
READY MADE AND TO ORDER
181 STANTON STREET
NEW YORK CITY NEAR CLINTON STREET

NOTICE! NOTICE!
RUSSIAN ART SHOP Inc.
PEASANT HANDICRAFTS
MOVED TO 9 West 42nd Street
BRANCH AT 107 E. 14th Street
Large Selection of Gifts, Toys and Novelties from the Soviet Union.
10% Discount to Readers of the Daily Worker

Fourth Annual
WORKER'S CENTER BANQUET
ARRANGED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A.
SUNDAY, DEC. 24th, 7 P.M.
AT 50 EAST 13th STREET — 35 EAST 12th STREET
Delegates from all mass organizations, Party units, Trade Unions, Groups and Supporters will be present.
EARL BROWDER, General Secretary, C. P., U. S. A.
CHAS. KRUMBEIN, N. Y. District Sec., C. P., U. S. A.
JOSEPH BRODSKY, Chief Attorney for the I. L. D.
JAMES FORD, C. P., Candidate for Vice-Pres. of U.S.A.
An Excellent Program
ADMISSION 50c ● TO BE PAID AT THE DOOR

NOTICE

Due to the many calls for tickets for the Tenth Anniversary of the Daily Worker Affair on Dec. 30th, the Workers Book Shop, 50 East 13th St., will remain open Christmas Day, Monday, from 10.30 to 5.30.

If you wish to purchase a gift, why not take advantage of our 20 per cent to 50 per cent sale on all proletarian literature now going on.

C. W. A. MEN FORM UNIONS; AS JOBLESS PREPARE CONVENTION

Meet in Washington Jan. 13 To Unite Jobless in Fight for Social Insurance

Chicago CWA Workers Form Union, Present Their Demands

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—More than 150 men, representing from 50 to 75 C. W. A. jobs, at a meeting Wednesday, Dec. 20th, 1933, went on record to organize a union for the following demands: 1) Immediate and regular weekly pay days. 2) Union wages on all jobs with a minimum of 83c an hour. 3) Time and transportation to be paid from city limits. 4) Shelter and fire to be provided on all jobs in open. 5) Full pay for time lost due to sickness and bad weather. 6) Men to be protected against accident and injury as provided by Illinois Workman's Compensation Act.

A committee of 19 was elected to arrange a mass meeting at North West Hall, 2403 W. North Avenue, for Tuesday, December 26th, 7.30 p. m. Sub-Committees were elected to get out application cards and draft a constitution.

Some men have not been paid for three weeks. Two men have been killed and more than 50 injured in Cook County alone. No protection is offered these workers, as the Workman's Compensation Act is non-operative on these jobs.

Pay varies from 50c to 83c per hour for pick and shovel work.

The meeting was called by the preliminary conference of representatives from 15 jobs. By invitation of this preliminary conference, Karl Lockner of the Unemployed Councils, gave the opening address.

The meeting closed with great enthusiasm for building of the union.

Unemployed Council Calls on League to Attend Jan. 13 Meet

NEW YORK.—The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils has issued a call to all central bodies and locals of all unemployed leagues, associations and committees, and to all relief workers unions and associations to take part in the national convention against unemployment which will take place in Washington on Jan. 13, 14 and 15.

"The fifth winter of the prolonged crisis confronts all workers with grave problems, the employed and part-time workers as well as those who make up the army of 17 million totally jobless," the call states. "It is now evident to most of us that these are no longer temporary problems that can be met with 'emergency measures.

"It is also evident that these problems are not of a local character, but arise from a nation-wide crisis and require a national program. The fact that the Federal Government has been forced, despite its reluctance, to take over more and more of even such inadequate relief provisions as now prevail, is proof in itself that united action on a national scale is imperative.

"For this reason we believe that every unemployed organization, regardless of its affiliation or lack of affiliation will be concerned with the problems to be discussed at the National Convention.

"Your delegates will, of course, be accorded equal rights and privileges with those of all others in the convention. The decision of the convention will be subject to your ratification upon the return and report of your delegates, and will not be otherwise binding."

The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, which took the initiative in calling the convention, is making every effort to bring together not only delegates from organizations already affiliated with it, but also from all other organizations which are concerned with the development of an effective fighting program in behalf of the victims of mass unemployment.

Detroit Union Formed; Mass Meeting Is Planned

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 22.—The Relief Workers Protective Association, a union to unite all Civil Works Administration workers, was organized Monday night for the furtherance of the fight for jobs or relief for all unemployed, under Roosevelt's C. W. A. scheme. The union unites the relief workers also who are working on city and county welfare work. The new organization, which is affiliated to the Unemployed Council, was launched at a conference in Ferry Hall, 1343 Ferry Ave., of fifty workers representing groups of C. W. A. workers and of other relief workers.

An executive committee of eleven was elected, which decided to call a mass meeting for next Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 8 p.m., in Ferry Hall. At this meeting the program of the new union will be presented for discussion and adoption. Membership dues in the Relief Workers Protective Association will be 10 cents initiation fee, 5 cents a week for all workers getting less than $20 a week, and 10 cents a week for those getting more.

Fired from C. W. A. for Political Views

3 Los Angeles Men Send Protest Letter

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Three C. W. A. workers fired because of political opinions have written a letter to the C.W.A. head exposing the open discrimination that is taking place on these jobs. The full letter follows:

Gentlemen:

"We wish to hand in our complaint against being unjustly fired from our C.W.A. jobs by Walking Boss Cummings of Griffith Park.

"We were employed in the afternoon shift in Fern Canyon. Our subforeman found our work satisfactory, this was told by Cummings, who fired us, that if he made a written statement in our defense, he would also be fired.

"When Mr. Cummings was pressed for the reason as to why he had fired us, he refused to say anything, except that we are 'agitators.' We can only assume that he meant by this that we are active members of the Relief Workers Protective Union.

"Since President Roosevelt made it plain that there will be no discrimination on C.W.A. work because of race, color, political opinion or union affiliation, we feel that Cummings has acted in direct violation of the intention of the Civil Works Administration and the President.

"Our repeated requests to be put back to work have been denied, and we wish that you would take this matter up at once, as we are urgently in need of work.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

HARRY RICE,
SIDNEY WILLIAMS,
CHRIS CATCHINGS.

Armour Strikers in New Trial Dec. 28th

Meat Packers Trying to Railroad Leaders

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 22.—The second trial of the arrested leaders of the Armour packing strike, Morris Karson, William Schneiderman and Norman Hurwitz, will be held in Judge Shepley's court Thursday 9 a. m., Dec. 28.

The first trial ended in a jury deadlock, but County Attorney Stassen, tool of the meat packers, is determined to press the charges and railroad the strike leaders to jail if possible.

A member of the Packinghouse Workers Industrial Union was approached by Stassen, who offered to get him a job if he would get on the witness stand to testify against the strike leaders on trial, but this worker indignantly refused.

The International Labor Defense calls upon all workers' organizations to send resolutions of protest to County Attorney H. E. Stassen, South St. Paul, Minnesota, demanding that the charges be dismissed.

C. P. of New Jersey to Hold Newark Concert

NEWARK, N. J.—The Communist Party of New Jersey will hold its Second Annual International Concert and Ball tonight at the Y. M. H. A. auditorium at High and West Kinney Sts. As a result of the many struggles in which the Communist Party has led the workers for better conditions the New Jersey District now finds itself in great need of funds. The District Executive Committee has called on all workers' organizations to make this affair a success. Tickets are 30c in advance.

The Daily Worker fights Fascism. Fight for the "Daily" with your dollars. Rush all funds to save the "Daily."

Southern C.W.A. Workers Demand Pay in Many Cities

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 22.—Strikes and other outbursts against the C.W.A. are reported from many sections of the South.

In Dayton, Tenn., a crowd of 1,000 took J. H. Miser, county superintendent of schools, and his wife, to the county line and ordered them not to come back. Miser had charge of awarding work on school relief projects financed by federal funds. The workers found that the funds were not being used for those who really need them, but rather the jobs were apportioned to favorite employees of wealthy plantation owners.

C.W.A. Workers Give Demands

Seventy-nine citizens of Woodruff County, Ark., signed a message to President Roosevelt protesting discrimination against needy workers in the administration of C.W.A. funds. The C.W.A. offices at Ozark, in the same state, were closed by order of the relief office in Washington after a crowd had gathered at the building to protest the use of funds. Similar actions by angry, starving workers are reported from Lavaca and Van Buren, both in Arkansas.

The courthouse in Selma, Ala., was the scene on Dec. 18 of a meeting of 350 C.W.A. workers protesting against the methods of the relief administration. The workers charged that local politicians are using the C.W.A. jobs to build up political machines. Planters are taking the pay of the C.W.A. workers in settlement of ration accounts.

C.W.A. workers in Montgomery, Ala., are starting a movement for transportation to and from the job, and against being driven like dogs by the foremen.

Negroes Can't Get Jobs

Tallapoosa County has thus far hired only 50 people for relief work. Workers in New Orleans report that very few white people and almost no Negroes have been taken on. The Negroes, in fact, complain that they are getting a run-around. They are told to report at 11 a.m. When they arrive they are sent home and told to come back at 3. At 3 they are ordered to return the following day. This sort of thing goes on and on.

In Tarrant City, Ala., last Sunday, 50 workers, 45 of them white, met in pouring rain to hear Wirt Taylor, organizer of the Unemployed Councils of Birmingham, outline a program of struggle.

Debtors Get C.W.A. Wages

One of the most bitter pills that the C.W.A. workers have to swallow is the realization that as soon as they earn a little cash, their debtors come pounding on the door, and demand that back bills shall be paid. "We can't pay our back bills and eat too," the C.W.A. workers complain.

Realizing that this winter will be worse than the last, the Southern workers are speeding up preparations to send delegates to the Unemployed Conference in Washington, D. C., on January 13. A state-wide Alabama conference has been called for January 7, at 2 P. M., at Thirgood Memorial Church, 14th Street and 6th Avenue North.

Anti-Lynch Meet in Buffalo Tonight

Conference Tomorrow on Scottsboro Case

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The City Council has been forced to grant the use of the Broadway Auditorium to the Provisional Committee for the Western New York Conference against lynching for a Scottsboro anti- lynching protest meeting tomorrow night.

Attempts are now being made to secure the use of a local radio station for an announcement of the meeting. The League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense are closely co-operating with the Provisional Committee and are urging all workers and sympathizers to make this meeting one of the biggest ever held in Buffalo.

Speakers will include Rev. T. Davis of the Friendship Baptist Church, James Campbell of the American Federation of Labor, I. Greenberg, attorney; and representatives of the L.S.N.P., the I.L.D. the Communist Party and the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

On Sunday an anti-lynching Conference will be held at the Masonic Temple at 2 o'clock, under the auspices of the Provisional Committee. Delegates are expected from many unions, churches, clubs, etc. It is expected that the conference will establish a permanent Committee of Action against lynching, and against all forms of discrimination and for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

Barbusse Statue Defender Prize

NEW YORK.—A bronze statue of Henri Barbusse, by Adolph Wolff, well-known sculptor, will be given to the International Labor Defense branch raising the most money for the Labor Defender Defense Fund within a given period, it was announced today.

The terms of the contest provide that the money must be raised in the week beginning Saturday, Dec. 23, and must reach the Labor Defender office, Room 430, 80 East 11th St., not later than Saturday, Dec. 30, at 6 o'clock

Mass Fight Forces Release of Gonshak

Jailed in Struggles for Relief

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Sam Gonshak, secretary of the Downtown Unemployed Council, jailed eight months ago on charges arising out of relief struggles at the Home Relief Bureau when the Council sought to obtain relief for sixteen starving families, was freed on parole Friday.

He was santenced to from six months to two years on Welfare Island. The International Labor Defense conducted a broad campaign to force his relief.

Gov't Refuses Aid to Displaced Southern Croppers, Tenants

Hundreds of Thousands Stranded by Crop Reduction Program

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 22.—Admitting that the 1934-35 program of crop reduction will displace hundreds of thousands of tenant-farmers and sharecroppers in the South, Oscar Johnston, finance administrator of the A.A.A., at a meeting here Dec. 17, announced that the government would leave the rate of these displaced farmers to the "decency" of the landlords.

Or, in other words, the farm administration and the federal government do not give a damn what becomes of these farmers and don't intend to do anything to take care of them.

For decades the decency of the landlords has found expression in debt-slavery, brazen theft of crops, cheating on accounts, and lynching. Last year and the year before, in particular, this decency took the form of wholesale evictions of croppers and tenants. It was the decency of the landlords of the "Black Belt" that murdered Ralph Gray, heroic leader of the croppers in their fight for bread. It was this same decency that killed three leading members of the Share Croppers Union at Reeltown last December. Because the landlords are so decent, five sharecroppers sit today in Speigner Prison, hell-hole of Alabama, for having dared resist the seizure of a neighbor's mule.

The Share Croppers Union, composed of both white and Negro farming people, is preparing giant struggles against the wholesale evictions and the mass starvation that will grow out of the government's program of crop reduction. It would seem that the share-croppers, the tenants and the agricultural laborers, unlike Mr. Johnston, have very little faith in the "decency" of the landlords.

National Events

FINNISH WORKERS AT ROXBURY BAZAAR

ROXBURY.—The bazaar of the New England District of the Communist Party will close tonight with a concert and ball and entertainment by the Finnish Workers' organizations. Dancing from 8 p.m. till midnight.

* * *

C.P. OF JERSEY TO HOLD CONCERT

NEWARK.—The Communist Party of New Jersey will hold its Second Annual International Concert and Ball tonight at the Y.M.H.A. Auditorium, at High and West Kinney Streets.

"For the Privilege of Shooting a Negro"

SALISBURY, Md.—Recently a white plantation-owner came into the office of the "Salisbury Times," to order a "No Trespassing" sign, price 10 cents, pictured above. A "Daily Worker" reporter, in the office at the time, asked:

"Why do you want that?"

"I want the privilege of shooting a nigger," the Eastern Shoreman replied.

If a Negro so much as puts his foot on ground bearing a "No Trespassing" sign on the Eastern Shore, he can be shot on sight, with no penalty attached. That is the white ruling class law.

Southern Press Makes Fun of Shooting Attack on Negro

Boss Papers Also Tell "Funny" Stories of Convict Camps

By JIM MALLORY

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In the code worked out by the Southern Bourbons, shooting down "niggers" is good clean sport, and working convicts to death is hilariously funny—and the Southern white press never fails to make the most of such delightful tidbits of humor.

The Atlanta Constitution of Dec. 18 deals, in what is supposed to be a "lightly whimsical" manner, with the story of what happened to Henry Duncan. Duncan, a Negro, was walking with a companion from Atlanta to Covington. A car containing five white men gave the Negroes a lift. When they reached the side road which Duncan had to take, he asked to be let out. The car did not stop. Duncan's friend jumped out. The white men drove Duncan a mile further, stopped the car, and told the Negro to get out and run. As Duncan ran down the road, the five whites levelled their pistols at him and opened fire. One bullet struck him in the leg. He is recovering in the Grady hospital.

Not to be outdone in humorous anecdote, the Houston correspondent of the Associated Press sent out a story concerning the practice of convicts at the retrieve farm of the Texas state prison system, of cutting off fingers, hands and feet in order to escape the grueling tortures of forced labor on the farm. Within the last few days, two convicts chopped off their fingers and a third cut off his arm, in the hope that they would be transferred to the Huntsville Penitentiary. One of these convicts said that in addition to back-breaking toil, he had twice been forced to "stand on the barrel". This is a form of punishment reserved for the hours after work. The "offender" must come straight from the field, stand on an upturned barrel for an hour, rest for one hour, and then stand on the barrel again until midnight.

Captain Ike Kelley, manager of the farm, explained casually to the A. P. reporter that last fall there was a "regular epidemic" of "foot-chopping" among the convicts.

The A. P. writer, not being entirely devoid of a sense of humor, labels the practices of the convicts in cutting off their hands and feet as "bizarre". They story has been widely printed in Southern newspapers.

The Southern white and Negro workers, reading these "anecdotes" in the press, long for a speedier tempo to the movement of Southern labor, which will still the laughter of these Bourbons in their throats.

News Briefs

Ship Sinks in Fog

HULL, Eng., Dec. 22.—All of the crew were rescued when the Swedish Steamer Castor sank after colliding with the trawler Kurd in a heavy fog in the North Sea.

Ice Menaces Rhine Towns

OBERWESSEL, Germany, Dec. 22.—Ice on the Rhine River, set into motion by a thaw, threatened disaster to all river-side villages in Southern Germany. In the narrows of the Rhine, where the ice was fifteen feet high, many houses on the banks were drawn into the river.

Chicago Police Kill Three in Gang Battle

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Three gangsters, two of them bank robber suspects, were killed by police in a raid on an apartment house here, which was believed to be the hideout of the notorious John Dillinger and his band of escaped Indiana convicts. Fingerprints established them as Sam Ginsburg, 33, Louis Katzwitz, 28, and Charles Tattlebaum, 30.

Man Killed on Jersey CWA Job

WASHINGTON, N. J., Dec. 22.—George Wymans, 50, was killed while working on a C.W.A. project on a Warren County Road. He was run over by one of the trucks working on the job.

Jersey Court Forced to Reduce Bail for Jailed Mine Leaders

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 22.—A reduction of bail from $5,000 to $1,000 for Tony Minerich, Pete Chappa, Ben Carreathers, and A. Rivera, leaders of the mine workers of Pennsylvania and Ohio, who are held under the vicious New Jersey disorderly persons act, for the "crime" of passing through the city and being recognized, has been won by the International Labor Defense.

An appeal in the case, aimed at smashing the law under which they were convicted, on the grounds of unconstitutionality, is being taken by the I. L. D.

FROM MOSCOW TO SIBERIA

(Continued from Page 1)

have discussed this question far into the night in the John Reed Club rooms in New York? In fact 30 John Reed Clubs, composed of American revolutionary artists and writers are discussing it this very minute in 30 cities all the way to San Francisco.

And here is the question again. It pops up everywhere. Here is an Australian writer asking this question of an American writer as they sit in a Soviet train which is crossing the Urals. We talk of the Kharkov Conference; of the RAPP; of the recent discussions of the Organization Committee of the Soviet Writers. And we discuss the work of Dreiser, Dos Passos, Gorky, Becher, Mike Gold and Marchwitza . . . for hours. We drink tea and talk. Lund, a Danish writer is in it. He has just returned from a visit to the Soviet writer, Sholokhov, in a village on the Don. Our views are surprisingly close in the main, although we come from our different sections of the world. We differ only in minor retails. We insist that Helios Gomez, the Spanish artist in our group, overstresses the question of form. Eventually we tire of the argument and we go to bed. The arguments still roll on in my mind while the train drives ahead steadily into Siberia like the second Pyatileka.

We eat, we sleep, we read. We have worn thin all that we know of coal and steel; of books and revolution. And now the train has crossed the Urals. We are on our way to Omsk. Kolchak held away here. Workers were butchered; others rose in a red wrath. Today wherever we look we see the harvest. Always the harvest. Kolkhoznikz in the field. Threshing wheat. Delivering grain to the government stations. After Kolchak . . . the harvest.

I rise at 4 a.m. The train has stopped, there is a bustle outdoors. I look out the window to see the snow-white station at Omsk, like a ghost on the dark plain. The same plain on which that ghost Kolchak roamed the nights. The train starts again and I fall asleep thinking of the two Bolshevik uprisings drowned in blood. And then finally of the invincible red wave that made Siberia . . . what we would see.

In Siberia

A comrade at my side is going to Novosibirsk. We look out of the window together and talk. Of 17 million unemployed in America. Of the Party there. He tells me about life in Siberia today. He is a member of the control commission in his section. Visit our kolkhoz, he begs. Thousands of Australian sheep. Machinery. Bread. "White bread!" he adds. "Our workers want white bread." He looks at my foreign clothes. "Good," he says. "Better than ours. No matter. We'll have that kind soon!"

We arrive at Novosibirsk. My comrade tells me that now we will begin to see "Siberian faces." Kirghiz, Chuvash, Tartar, Russian Siberian—full cheeks, a healthy glow on them, a healthy curiosity in the kind of an animal we are.

The train stops for a short while only. My comrade has gone. Meanwhile the "Lux" express, Moscow to Manchuria, the last word in speed and comfort traveling across one-sixth of the globe, stops beside us for a moment and then rushes off in a burst of speed into the night. We follow behind for some hours and then go South, toward the Altai mountains. This is our last night on the way to Stalinsk.

The country has changed a lot. We are climbing over beautiful mountain country, grain covered. Here too, the harvest. Always, every moment of our five days, the harvest. In the valleys on the hills, over the mountain tops. Beyond stretch distant mountain ranges, grey-blue in the distance. Geographically, we are closer to Asia now than to Moscow. At two o'clock in the afternoon we slip into a valley.

We Arrive

On our right the mountains. Alongside the silver expanse of the river Tom. On our left mountains again. And against them, a Bolshevik stage setting of blast furnaces, three completed, the fourth in construction. In a row: coke furnaces, blast furnaces, rolling mills, layed out in planned order—Soviet engineers playing on the valley chessboard. And all around, some completed, others in construction: a new station, a new boulevard, new park, new theatre. A Socialist city of 180,000 people has been proletarian-willed into being in four years!

We have arrived to see it. We are in Stalinsk.

Negroes Refused CWA Jobs; Jim Crowed When Registering

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.—Although they had registered for Civil Works jobs over seven weeks ago, four Negro workers, all of them with families dependent on them for support, have been refused work by the C.W.A. here.

The Negroes, Claude Ellis, James Devine, George Lively, and Jim Johnson had been forced to register at the Jim Crow Y.M.C.A. at Tenth and Chestnut Sts.

All were willing to do any work offered them.

WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Six months and six days ago the most powerful American industrialists and some of their brightest campus salesmen, the so-called Brain Trust, hatched the N.R.A., the plan that was to increase mass purchasing power, join capital and labor in an idyllic embrace, making bad employers good, and good ones better, and paying labor decent wages.

Now many thousands see the N.R.A. for what is always has sbeen, a program for the stabilization of starvation wages and the gradual establishment of compulsory arbitration.

S. Waldman

Six months after the noisome birth of the Blue Eagle, the Department of Labor announced that the November payrolls totaled 53.3 per cent of the 1926 average, an increase of just nine-tenths of one per cent. The prices of food and other vital necessities had risen from eight to 23 per cent.

President Roosevelt has approved 185 codes, many of them for insignificant industries. We can take five codes and get at the situation they have effected for the 1,260,000 workers still employed in four basic industries, iron and steel, automobile manufacturing, silk and cotton textile, and bituminous coal. These codes provide an average minimum wage (which rapidly becomes the maximum) of $12.87 a week. Even this, however, is merely on the basis of a maximum work week (which is rarely available) of 39 hours.

All of these codes were approved by the National Labor Board, on which sit Senator Robert F. Wagner, Tammany Hall reformist; William Green, chief of the high-salaried American Federation of Labor bureaucracy; John L. Lewis, hated head of the United Mine Workers of America; Major George L. Berry, avowed strikebreaker and patrioteer of the Printing Pressmen's union; the ever-present priest, Father Francis J. Haas; and Professor Leo Wolman, professional labor liberal.

* * *

THE iron and steel code provides a minimum of 40 cents an hour for the Pittsburgh area (60 per cent of the industry) and differentials scaling down to 25 cents an hour for the Birmingham, Alabama, district. Apprentices and learners, nearly all of whom are Negroes in the South, receive less than 25 cents an hour. It is well known that most steel workers feel fairly lucky to get 30 hours' work a week, in view of the share-the-work policy of the employers. That means many thousands of steel workers today are supposed to be supporting their families on $12 a week. To arrive at my average for the four industries, however, I used the $16. To make the arrangement perfect for the steel owners, their code is administered by the Board of Directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute, none other than themselves incorporated in a highfalutin' propaganda "Institute."

* * *

THE automobile code which governs about about 250,000 employes, provides a minimum of 43 cents an hour for an average of 35 hours, that is, $15.05 a week. This code, supposedly approved by N.R.A. Administrator Hugh S. Johnson in an "unguarded moment," contains the infamous merit clause: "Employers may exercise their right to select, retain, or advance employees on the basis of individual merit, without regard to their membership or non-membership in any organization." And the code does not include one labor representative.

In July, 1933, there were 394,000 men employed in the bituminous coal industry, as compared with 532,000 in 1929. In only three of the years since 1920 has average working time gone above 200 days. Yet the code for this industry provides minimum wages ranging from 30 cents for outside laborers in Tennessee to 70 cents for especially skilled inside labor in Montana. It is, of course, impossible to arrive at the exact numbers who receive the various scales, but we do know that the average working time in 1932 was 22.8 hours per week. If the average wage were 50 cents an hour, the average weekly earnings would be $11.40. I strongly suspect that it is not yet unheard of for Tennessee miners' wives to go begging for rags to bind the tubercular bones of their children.

* * *

THE cotton and silk textile codes are short and to the point.—$12 a week in the South; $13 in the North; and a maximum of 40 hours a week, with the employers as the code authority.

In recent code-writing the proposed wages have actually been less than those still being earned today, while the hours have been increased. In fur manufacturing, for example, the owners propose to increase the hours from 35 to 40 per week, and to decrease the wages ranging from $40 to $60 to $16. In the nearly-completed construction code, the unions have lost practically every point they raised. The code does not provide a single minimum wage for skilled workers; it merely sets up 40 cents for common labor. Even this can be reduced to 30 cents if less than 40 cents was paid July, 1929.

And here comes compulsory arbitration also, in the form of a provision that labor relations will be governed, under the code, by divisional boards set up for specific crafts, or by groups of crafts. The exact jurisdiction of the divisional boards is left to the decision of the code administration. Two "employe representatives" are provided for the five-member boards—both of whom will be named by the code administrator from nominees submitted by employes.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS FOR THE Daily Worker

Chicago
Dec. 23rd:
LIFE SAVER Party given by Units 503 and 907 at 1941 W. Division St., 3rd floor rear. Good food, lots of fun. Hear the Russian accordion troup.

Cleveland
Dec. 23rd:
Dance and Entertainment at affair given by unit 30 at Workers' Center, 7010 Wade Park. Adm. free.

Quincy, Mass.
Dec. 22nd:
Entertainment and Dance given by Quincy unit at 4 Brooks Avenue, So. Quincy.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ORGANIZED 1894—INCORPORATED 1920
Main Office: 714-716 Seneca Ave., Ridgewood Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y.
58,235 Members in 351 Branches
Total Assets on December 31, 1931: $3,488,896.98
Benefits paid since its existence:
Death Benefit: $4,888,216.93 Sick Benefit: $12,169,681.75
Total: $17,058,202.68

Workers! Protect Your Families! In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death!

Death Benefit according to the age at the time of initiation in one or both classes:
CLASS A: 90 cents per month—Death Benefit $250 at the age of 16 to $199 at the age of 44.
CLASS B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit $250 to $250.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 15. Death Benefit according to age $20 to $200.
Sick Benefit paid from the third day of filing the doctor's certificate, $8 and $15, respectively, per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks.
Sick Benefits for women: $9 per week for the first forty weeks; $4.50 each for another forty weeks.
For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spohn, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

10th ANNIVERSARY DAILY WORKER
Greetings
Organizations, Individuals Greet the Daily Worker on its 10th Anniversary
Name .....
Address ..... Amount .....
City ..... City .....
All Greetings must be in not later than December 26th

Communists Act to Lead Struggles in Auto Field

By JOHN SCHMIES

A review of the Party activities in the Detroit District for the last 12 months must give to our Party considerable rich experience of how to carry out the task of the Party as laid down and explained to the Party membership in the Open Letter.

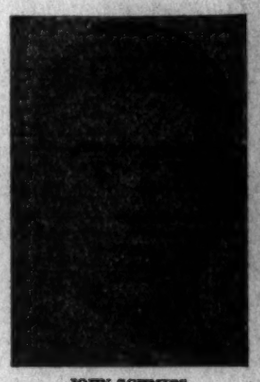
It is now exactly one year ago that the automobile companies began to prepare another extended attack against the automobile workers. This attack resulted in wholesale wage cuts of 15 to 35 per cent, increased speed-up and mass lay-offs. The automobile workers, however, answered this program, by surprising not only the enemies, but even some revolutionary workers, when they organised under the leadership of the Auto Workers' Union, which became the signal of a nation-wide strike wave, against the companies and the government N.R.A. policy.

The Auto Workers' Union with the entire cooperation and leadership of the Party, called a shop conference, out of which crystallized leadership and organization, responsible for leading these automobile strikes to victory.

The shop conference a year ago was held in the midst of mass upsurge on the part of the automobile workers. This mass upsurge has further developed since, as it was shown in the strike of the fighting tool and die makers, and the general growth of unions in the automobile industry. This however, does not explain the whole picture. We find on the other hand, that in spite of this tremendous militant up-surge among automobile workers the A.W.U. did not grow, and did not expand its organizational activity since the strikes last year.

In fact the activity and the union declined. The basic reason for this decline has been explained and is recognized today, as a fact, that it was primarily due to the lack of initative on the part of the Party and the union leadership.

On December 17th, the second United Front Shop Conference was called by the A.W.U. Over 225 elected delegates were present. Some of them



JOHN SCHMIES

representing the basic shops, including Ford and General Motors. In addition there were delegates from the A. F. of L. automobile locals, from the Mechanics Educational Society of America locals, Detroit, Flint and Pontiac, a delegation from the Michigan Chamber of Labor, ex-Socialist Party members, and a delegation of shop workers representing 600 members organized in the A.W.U. Hayes Body plant, Grand Rapids.

This conference met under similar conditions, as the one of a year ago. The automobile companies announced their continuation of the N.R.A. program. The answer of the delegates at the Conference to this program was a demand for organized action. The program submitted by the A.W.U. was accepted practically unanimously. The delegates came to this conference for real work. The form of organization, the campaign and the demands were the center of discussion.

The Conference showed its broad representation and convinced everybody present what a tremendous effect the Conference will have if properly led and guided in the way of day to day struggles facing the automobile workers.

Unity was the key note of the Conference. Unity of action between the skilled and production workers was the message of the delegates from the M.E.S.A. United action of all workers in the shop was made into a strong plea, by all delegates, especially those organized in reformist unions. A demand for a relentless struggle against the misleaders in the reformist unions was made one of the central task to carry on mass activity.

Show Correctness

In the main the Conference was called and has shown the correctness of how we can and must work, if we take the Open Letter as our guide, which says:

"The organizing of the struggles of the working class for these demands must be carried out on the basis of the united front, in which the Party must always have the initative. The united front tactic consists in organizing and mobilising the workers, regardless of Party or trade union affiliations, religion or color, for common struggles in behalf of their most immediate and urgent demands. In the factories and trade unions and among the unemployed we must help the workers formulate their demands concretely and effectively, really adapting them to the immediate demands of the workers. These demands must serve to develop their solidarity and class-consciousness, and bring the broadest masses of workers into action."

During the afternoon session of the Conference, a mass membership meeting of the M.E.S.A. was going on at the same time. The united front policy had its similar effect in the M.E.S.A. membership meeting. This was especially demonstrated first, in the nomination of new officials for the organization, by a large section of the rank and file insisting that the militant leadership active in the strike accept the nomination of national officials. Second, by a unanimous vote for a resolution demanding the freedom of Comrade Torgler and all working class leaders in Germany from the bloody hands of Fascism.

The Conference and the general activities in the shops and in the reformist unions under the leadership of the Party has checked the decline in the A.W.U., and as was shown in the Conference and in the reformist unions increased the confidence for militant activity and the necessity for the building of a united front which must have as its task to lead and guide this mass upsurge into daily struggles against the attacks of the automobile companies and for a united industrial union of all automobile workers.

The Open Letter explains to the Party membership how to carry on this activity, how to prepare the Party and the movement around the Party for this task.

The Next Steps

In addition to leading and generally guiding the workers we must build the Party. Hundreds of these workers are ready to become members of the Party. Thousands of these workers can become subscribers and readers of the Daily Worker. It remains as our immediate task to get these workers that have shown their readiness in the shops and on the picket lines to become members of the Party. It becomes necessary that a change in our recruiting policy take place without delay. We must actually recruit members into the Party and especially must we recruit in and around the shops. It is the task of every member to bring into the Party an automobile worker, and to place before these workers the collective leader and organizer of our Party, the DAILY WORKER. The Daily Worker will then become a daily instrument for building the Party and to guide the pending mass battles of the automobile workers.

Cleveland to Sell Minimum of 11,500 Of Jan. 6th "Daily"

NEW YORK—The Pocketbook Workers rank and file is the first trade union group in this city to send a greeting to the Daily Worker on its tenth anniversary.

The first Party Unit in New York to do so is No. 20 of Section 15. Greetings also arrived from the Latvian Branch, I.L.D., Lithuanian Workers Literature Society.

To be published in the 24 page tenth anniversary issue of the Daily Worker, coming off the press on Jan. 6th, all greetings must arrive not later than Dec. 30th.

Which union group, Party Unit, mass organization will be next to send revolutionary greeting to our Daily Worker on its tenth victorious year?

A Group of Chester Ford Plant Strikers

"Auto Workers News" Faces New Strike Wave

By HARRY GANNES

AUTO WORKERS NEWS, official organ of the Auto Workers Union — affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, published in Detroit, Nov., 1933, issue and Dec. 16, 1933, issue.

* * *

All signs point to major struggles soon in the auto industry. During the past strike struggles the auto workers lagged behind. There were strikes mainly in two divisions—the 17,000 tool and die makers in the auto shops, and the four or five thousand Ford workers in Chester, Pa., and Edgewater, N. J. But thanks to the A. F. of L. bureaucrats (open shop auto code), splitting the ranks of the workers, and the N. R. A. officials, the great bulk of the auto workers were kept from struggling.

In the two issues of the Auto Workers News we can see that the Auto Workers Union is actively preparing for these struggles, overcoming some of its past weaknesses, and making a serious effort to forge a united front of all auto workers against their powerful bosses.

Since the publication of these two numbers, this united front effort has reached the stage of flesh and blood through the united front conference which closed on Dec. 18, in Detroit. A committee was elected, representing organized and unorganized auto workers, to prepare for actions; and unlike past united front conferences, a definite time was set for the achievement of this action, providing for the calling of another emergency conference.

The November, 1933, concerns itself chiefly with the die and tool makers strike led by the Mechanics Educational Society. An excellent leading article is printed analyzing the strike from beginning to end, covering the main actions, exposing the role of the misleaders, and correctly uncovering all the reasons for the failure of the strike. The correct policy of the Auto Workers Union working among the rank and file for the victory of the strike is explained in the article. But that it has borne fruit in fact is shown by the rank and file delegates from the M. E. S. to the united front conference, and by the unanimous vote of these workers in the M. E. S., despite their yellow leaders, to demand the release of the four framed-up defendants in Leipsig.

The weakness in the article is the lack of a future program, which is relegated to the last paragraph that talks generally about the formation of ONE auto workers union, but does not give the means to show how this can be accomplished in the M. E. S. This, also, is remedied in action through the united front conference.

There are other good articles, for example Phil Raymond's on the United Action against the auto code. The article on the Ford strike in Edgewater and Chester shows the isolation of both the paper and the union from these workers. The article is mainly one giving news, but even this is not as concrete, for example, as that given in the article on the strike we publish today written by one of the strikers.

The only directives or leadership given to these Ford strikers, unfortunately, is that they should write to the Auto Workers Union, 4210 Woodward Ave., and that they "will be protested." In the heat of the strike it is to be expected that few, if any, workers wrote in. If this issue reached any of the Ford strikers, it would have been much more valuable if they found therein a brief program of action that the strikers could discuss and that may have had an effect on the strike.

In both issues there is a lack of sufficiently exposing the N.R.A. code and especially the slimy tactics of the A. F. of L. in supporting the open shop code through the so-called "merit clause." Comrade Raymond's it contains, evidently due to increased action in the field in preparation for the united front conference. The news, articles and worker correspondence is haphasard and slip-shod. The main position is given quite correctly to the call for the united front conference on Dec. 17. But then the whole paper is not bound up with this call. There is no article nor editorial telling the workers in the various auto organisations why or how they can make the united conference a success.

It is our opinion that the Auto Workers News must become primarily an organiser of the united front and of the future struggles of the auto workers.

As the discontent and urge for struggle among the workers grows, the A. F. of L., I.W.W., and the Musteite fakers will begin to show renewed energy.

We can already see this, especially among the Musteites who are sending their advance agents into the auto field, looking for ways to help betray the workers.

In the latest issue of "Labor Action," official organ of the Musteites, dated Dec. 20, 1933, Louis Francis Budenz, writes an article on "Unrest in Auto City Increases."

In this article he has nothing but praise for the strikebreaking leaders of the Mechanics Educational Society. The Musteites have no definite program in the auto industry, but are looking for a safe berth either by the side of Smith-Griffen & Co. in the M. E. S., or in the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

As united front struggles increases, the Musteites will become more evident in Detroit, and the Auto Workers News should now begin to expose their role among the auto workers.

How the NRA and AFL Heads Broke Chester Ford Strike

By A STRIKER

Without organisation, a group of workers in the body shop and chassis line of the Ford plant at Chester, Pa., laid down their tools September 28, 10 A. M. Discontent due to unbearable conditions and $16 maximum weekly wage was the cause of the walkout. Nearly half the workers walked out in sympathy. The rest were locked out.

The following day the men were organized into the United Auto Workers, A. F. of L. The Auto Workers Union was not given any opportunity to approach the rank and file.

The A. F. of L. Organizer Reinhardt, in conjunction with Dewey of the Labor Board, made beautiful promises that full pressure would be brought to bear at Washington through the A. F. of L., N.R.A. and N. L. B. to bring H. Ford to terms. Reinhardt was the only organizer in the field and spent only one hour each day with Ford strike—claiming he had 16 other strikes to look after, all more important than Ford strike (because they paid dues—we didn't). Reinhardt stressed that A. F. of L. would not tolerate violence and that mass picketing would be unnecessary —"Washington would take care of us."

During the following three weeks in which plant was closed the strikers organized a motorcade of 1,200 men and got the Edgewater plant out. Meanwhile the office forces at Chester were not picketed out. Reinhardt said that was not necessary, the "office force were not production man." article is the only one dealing with this subject.

The second issue, Dec. 13, slides backward somewhat in the material These office workers were busy contacting "Loyal Ford Workers" to return to work on Oct. 16. Through this method 400 scabs were recruited. The strikers—due to misleadership—were unaware of this move, until a few days before reopening of the plant. We were able, nevertheless, to mobilise 1,000 pickets on Monday.

Picketing was unorganised as was the entire strike body—no defense committee, etc., only one strike committee—composed of five "patriotic" committeemen, faithful to the A. F. of L. leadership. When the scabs left the plant that day there was some action several blocks from the plant. The scabs' "motorcade" was stoned, 10 strikers were arrested.

The following day the Chester police did not allow picketing. Those arrested were not provided with lawyers or bail. The leaders failed the rank and file, and with the help of police terror the morale of the strikers was broken.

Ritchie Too Busy

An appeal for help to Ritchie, the A. F. of L. head in Philadelphia District, met with a refusal to help. "Too busy," etc. In further arrests, the International Labor Defense furnished counsel and was accepted as the Defense Organization. An I. L. D. branch was formed. A motorcade to Detroit was proposed in conjunction with Edgewater. On the hour of departure a telegram was received from Edgewater strikers saying that the march was postponed on advice from Labor Board because of "future developments."

Meanwhile, due to lack of picketing about 1,000 scabs were working, half were new men. Daily the number of strikers at Union Headquarters declined. Meetings were held once each week and were poorly attended. The week after the I. L. D. was accepted the committeemen of Edgewater came to our meeting in Chester, to ask our cooperation and to have "faith in Roosevelt," etc., and to have nothing to do with radicals, e.g. the I.L.D. With the help of bureaucratic Chester leaders the I. L. D. was ousted. No provision was ever made for those awaiting trial.

Evasive Replies

Washington was unable to arrange a conference with Ford directly. Two weeks after Edgewater had its Conference with the plant officials we were able to arrange one in Chester, Oct. 26. The demands were sent to Dearborn, not Washington. The reply a few weeks later was very evasive and loose, and did not take into account the matter of strike or of concrete demands, such as $6 minimum wage, etc. Reply, "Ford Motor Co., in future as in past will judge all applicants for employment strictly on the ground of individual merit without discrimination for or against them on account of membership or non-membership in labor unions. It has been the custom of this company when increasing its employment following a slack perid to rehire its former employees as far as possible without discrimination except on ground of individual merit or fitness for the work to be done. No man now in the company's employ shall be discharged at anyone's request or for any other reason than lack of work or failure properly to do his work. In this connection it may be said that only seven new names have been added to our Chester Branch payroll in recent weeks.

"The company is ready at all reasonable times to hear individual employees or their representatives on matters that properly pertain to the relations between them, but regards a system of stated meetings as unnecessary to the continuance of just relations between the company and the employees."

Strikers Accept

Ford living up to the N.R.A.—weak as is this answer, the strikers accepted it. Lacking counsel, leadership, etc., the strikers knew no other course of action to follow. The statement "seven new names added to payroll" has its answer in the fact that anyone who worked for the company in the last seven years was on the payroll. Many men laid off during these seven years were called back. After the acceptance of this "reply," strikers trying to get back to work experienced difficulty, although scores of new men were being hired daily at the plant. A few union men got as far as the doctor's examination, but were refused work by employment manager Smith. When Smith was questioned by men for the reason—his answer was, "the less you know the better." Several union men did get to work but did not last long. When they asked reason for firing—the answer was, "Guess you know as well as I do." "Is it my work?" Smith was asked. "I didn't say anything about your work," he answered.

A committee of strikers were delegated to inquire at the plant of this discrimination on Nov. 29. Answer from Harris, superintendent—"There is no discrimination; we have more union men in the plant than you have outside. We are picking our men and making Goddam sure we get the right kind in here." We were asked to write to the plant for work. The following Monday, Dec. 4, we sent a delegation of 3 to the N. L. B. in Washington. Presented our case to Milton Handler, counsel of N. L. B. After ten hours of consultation the answer was:

"The men acted in an ill-advised manner in walking out of the plant without bargaining first. Henry Ford has not been guilty of any violation of code at any time. You have no case for discrimination according to evidence presented. We cannot help you. You are the guilty ones."

While in Washington the delegation went to the A. L. of F. office, spoke to Morrison, national secretary, about our status and for help. Morrison said: "We consider you an industrial casualty, just too bad."

At the meeting, Friday, Dec. 8, with 40 present, these facts were reported to the men. The strikers through the leadership voted to disband the union, sending back the charter of A. F. of L. with our "thanks." The "leaders" refused to carry on any longer and left. "We know when we are licked."

So now we have about 750 to 1,000 men out on the street, disorganized, disheartened. While in the plant there are 3,000 men, many new conditions in the plant are getting worse. Many men cannot handle the jobs. Turnover of labor there is greater than it has been in a long while.

We have a small I. L. D. group of 15, but are handicapped by the distance separating us, Chester to Philadelphia. That was one of the factors that hindered the strike. Half the men in Philadelphia and the other half in Chester.

* * *

EDITORIAL NOTE

This excellent article by a striker of the Chester, Pa., Ford plant, who was victimized for his activities should be of the greatest interest to all workers, particularly auto workers.

Here in a more concrete way than we have heretofore presented in the Daily Worker he exposes just how the A. F. of L. leaders and the N. R. A. broke this militant and historic Ford strike. The Chester and Edgewater strikes were the first major actions of the workers in the history of the Ford Co.

The workers acted independently, and then looked to the A. F. of L. for leadership—mainly because the Philadelphia district of the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League were isolated from these decisive industries in that district and did not give leadership or direction to the struggles. When the strike broke out we were still isolated, and as this striker points out, the only contact was through the International Labor Defense, on the question of defending arrested strikers.

Sometime after the strike was on, efforts were made by the Auto Workers Union to participate in the strike. But the workers did not accept leadership on its own recommendation that it is militant. We did not prove to these workers by our program and activity that we were the ones who could lead them to victory.

From this article, we can say that thousands of workers have become disillusioned with the N. R. A. promises and the A. F. of L. strikebreakers. But they will not of themselves reach a higher lever of struggle or organization.

There is now a dual condition that must be dealt with. First, conditions in the Ford plants are worse than ever. Speed up is greater. Turnover is greater. Dissatisfaction now must be greater. Second, there are between 750 to 1,000 men unemployed, and as the writer of this article puts it "disorganized, disheartened."

We believe that the Philadelphia district should make a special effort to concentrate on the Chester, Pa., and Edgewater, N. J., Ford plants, on the basis of the united front program worked out in the recent auto conference held in Detroit. At the same time, the national office of the auto union, which recognized these strikes as of great importance to all Ford workers, should pay special attention to building up shop and department groups among these ex-strikers who undoubtedly have not forgotten their past bitter experience and are now certainly looking forward to and grappling with problems of new forms of struggle.

The unemployed can be organised for struggles for relief, rallying the employed behind them in this demand. At the same time, they can be organised to help in the struggles of the organized, in preparation for new strikes, in the demand for reinstatement.

Communist Program of Action in Mine Fields

(The following is a resolution on policy and tactics in the coal mining fields adopted at a Communist Party conference held in Pittsburgh last Saturday and Sunday. This conference was attended by the most active comrades of the Communist Party working in the mines and active in the struggles of the miners and in the mine unions).

* * *

The conditions of the miners are steadily growing worse. Prior to the beginning of the present crisis the condition of the miners was one of low wages and mass unemployment as a result of the capitalist anarchy in the mining industry and the betrayals of the Lewis bureaucracy in the U. M. W. A. With the development of the present economic crisis the operators, with the aid of the U. M. W. A. bureaucrats, made further attacks on the miners that resulted in new mass layoffs and the lowering of the miners' wages.

The miners though divided and betrayed by the U. M. W. A. leaders throughout this period carried on a bitter struggle in defense of their interests. In this struggle the National Miners Union which was born as a result of the opposition of the miners to the Lewis betrayals placed itself at the head of tens of thousands of miners (Pennsylvania-Ohio-W. Virginia strike of 1931 and Kentucky strike of 1932) and led them into struggle, and through these struggles stimulated the fight of the rank and file over the heads of the bureaucrats (numerous strikes in Illinois and Anthracite.)

LEFT REFORMISTS DIVERT STRUGGLE

But neither the National Miners Union nor the Communist Party through their work among the miners were yet able or alert enough to take full advantage of the mood of the miners and organize their discontent and lead it into the channels of a broad militant organization. As a result, the left reformists and other cliques succeeded in diverting the growing leftward movement of the miners into newly organized reformist organizations (Progressive Miners in Illinois, Maloney and Cappelini in the Anthracite, West Virginia Miners Federation.)

Towards the beginning this year, the N. M. U. once more succeeded in organising the struggles of thousands of miners on the basis of the united front from below and to stimulate the struggles of the miners in the reformist unions. Most of these struggles resulted in partial victories.

ROOSEVELT HANDS MINERS TO LEWIS

The Roosevelt government, which through the N. R. A., attempted to arrest the developing struggles of all workers greatly helped the Lewises through demagogy and false promises to organise large masses of miners into the U. M. W. A. They hoped through this campaign to stop the growing struggles of the miners. But despite their efforts the miners used their increased numbers for the launching of one of the most important struggles ever conducted not only by the miners, but by any section of the labor movement in this country. But again the miners were driven back to work under a code which not only does not represent an improvement in the conditions of the miners, but fastens new chains upon the miners (anti-strike and fine clause, check-off, etc.).

In this heroic struggle in which the miners through their organised strength could have won important concessions, it was thanks to the U. M. W. A. bureaucrats and the bureaucrats of the other reformist miners unions that the miners were driven back without gains through the combination of Roosevelt demagogy, Lewis betrayal and open terror.

MINERS DIVIDED IN DIFFERENT UNIONS

II

The present situation confronting the miners is one of growing unemployment, a lowering of the real wages alone through increasing prices but through various devices in the codes made for the purpose of enabling the operators to cut down the miners' earnings.

The miners remain divided into numerous unions (U. M. W. A., P. M. A., N. M. U., Anthracite Union, etc.). Large sections of the miners through the treachery of Lewis have been driven into company unions, while larger numbers remain unorganized, especially in the Southern coal fields.

The miners who are organized into the different reformist unions find their organizations, dominated by the burocrats, are being used against them instead of being a weapon in defense of their interests.

WORKERS PREPARING TO FIGHT BACK

This is true not only of the U. M. W. A. dominated by Lewis and Company, but also of the P. M. A. dominated by the Pearceys and the Anthracite Miners Union dominated by the Capellinis. Only the miners organised into the N. M. U. in Utah and New Mexico have in their hands an organisation that they control and which fights in their interests.

There are now growing signs that the miners will not for long tolerate these conditions of low wages and starvation of the unemployed miners. The recent strikes in Central Pennsylvania, Coverdale and Logan County West Virgina, directed against the operation of the code, the recent strike struggles in Illinois and the Anthracite indicate that the miners are preparing themselves to fight back.

As part of this growing mood of the miners for struggle, we already witness the growth of an opposition movement in the U. M. W. A., the P. M. A. and the Anthracite Mine Workers Union. The miners trapped in the network of the N.R.A. boards, Lewis betrayals, are showing increasing signs of opposition. Where the Communists have taken the lead, this opposition is growing in consciousness and firmness. In many locals of the U. M. W. A. and the P. M. A., Communists and other militant miners have been elected by the miners to leading posts in the local organizations. It is especially characteristic that in the Pittsburgh and Ohio fields where the N. M. U. was for years leading the struggles of the miners former leading members of the N. M. U. are elected to official posts by the miners in many locals, and that the miners, in increasing numbers, look to the former N. M. U. members and to the Communists for guidance in their struggles they undertake against the coal operators and the U. M. W. A. burocrats.

With the struggles developing the miners are looking towards April 1st, the date of the expiration of the present agreements in most fields, as the time when the present scattered struggles will culminate in major struggle in the mining fields.

The question now before the miners and in the first place before the Communists and all militant miners, is to prepare these struggles, to unite the miners in the various unions, to free the miners from the Roosevelt demagogy and the domination of the labor burocrats. It is these tasks that face the Communists in the mining fields and which must receive the immediate attention of the Party.

MUST MEET CHANGED SITUATION

III

The changed situation in the mining field with regard to the organization of the miners (the growth of the U. M. W. A., the existence of numerous miners unions), requires that we accordingly adopt our tactics to the changed situation in the fight for the winning of the miners and leading them in struggle against the coal operators.

The policy of the Party has been throughout the building of the National Miners Union among the unorganized and the building of militant opposition within the U. M. W. A. and the other miners organizations. This policy undergoes a change only to the extent that the situation has changed. Thus for example while heretofore the mass of the miners of the Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia fields were unorganized since 1928 and the N. M. U. had its main base there, at present the overwhelming majority of the miners in these fields are organized within the U. M. W. A. The policy of the Communists must therefore in the present conditions be to build the opposition movement within these unions, to assist the miners in carrying the struggle against the operators, to expose the U. M. W. A. bureaucrats, and fight for the election of militant miners to every post in the local unions, sub district and district organizations.

DRAW UNORGANIZED INTO N.M.U.

The Communists in the N. M. U. must strive to bring the policy of the N. M. U. on this line for only such a line at the present moment expresses the fight for the unity of the miners in the struggle against coal operators and labor bureaucrats.

In those fields where the miners in the main remain unorganized, the Communists must make every effort to draw the unorganised miners into the National Miners Union because the strengthening of the base of the N. M. U. which is the only militant union of miners now in existence will greatly help to unify the miners nationally into a militant union and organise the successful struggle against the operators and their agents the labor bureaucrats.

In those centers where the operators with the open and secret support of the U. M. W. A. leaders were able to organize company unions and defeat the U. M. W. A. (captive mines, etc.), the Communists must follow that policy which will best result in uniting the miners in struggle. Whether this policy shall be to organize the miners who break away from the company unions into the U. M. W. A., the N. M. U. or an independent class union will depend upon the situation at the given moment, and in the first place upon the desire and readiness of these masses of miners for this or that organization.

In those centers where there exist two reformist unions, the Communists can not call upon the miners to build this or that organization as the organization of the miners.

UNITE IN PITS AND DISTRICTS

Thus, for example in the Anthracite, we can not call upon the miners who are still in the U. M. W. A. to leave the U. M. W. A. and join the Maloney Cappelini union. Maloney and Cappelini while taking advantage of the desire of the miners for an organization free from Lewis are part and parcel of the employers and their plans no less than Boylan and Brennan. They are trying through this newly formed organization not to unite the miners in the interests of the struggle against the operators, but to divide them in order to prevent the struggles of the miners. Nor can the Communists tell the miners who joined the Cappelini union that in the interests of unity they must go back to Lewis as do the Lovestone renegades. Our policy must be to expose the treacherous role of both sets of bureaucrats, to call upon the miners to unite their forces in the pits, in the sub districts and districts for common struggle. We should build the militant oppositions in both unions and on the basis of struggle lead the miners towards the building of one united union of the miners in the Anthracite based on the class struggle and genuine workers democracy.

Similarly in the Southern Illinois coal fields it should be our policy to work in both the U. M. W. A. and the P. M. A. to expose the bureaucrats of both organisations and show to the miners of both organizations that they can only win their struggles by uniting their ranks and that they can unite their ranks and form one organization over the heads of the bureaucrats of both organizations.

P.M.A. LEADS RADICALIZED WORKERS INTO REACTIONARY CAMP

At the same time, it is necessary to explain to the miners that the basis for the present treacherous policy of the P. M. A. was already laid in the first convention when the Pearceys, in combination with the Musteites (Allard), refused to adopt the class struggle and united front program proposed by the N. M. U. and the Musteites have given, in the Southern Illinois coal fields, a clear example of their treacherous policy, namely, with radical phrases to lead radicalised workers to their domination by open Reactionaries. And that only a militant class struggle union freed from the strangle hold of the bureaucrats can champion and defend the interests of the miners.

The Communists working in the mining fields must expose the present role of the Musteites and renegades in the coal fields and prove to the miners that they are preventing with

(Continued on Page 8)

UNION OF
Soviet Socialist Republics
7% GOLD BONDS
Interest Payable Quarterly at The Chase National Bank of New York
OFFER
Safety: Throughout the sixteen years of its existence the U.S.S.R. has unfailingly met all its financial obligations.
Gold Stability: The bonds are issued in denominations of 100 gold roubles, at a price of par—100 gold roubles—and accrued interest. (A gold rouble contains 0.774234 grams of pure gold.) Principal and interest payments are based upon this fixed quantity of gold, payable in American currency at the prevailing rate of exchange. Obviously, this provision offers protection against loss resulting from possible further depreciation in the dollar.
Market: The State Bank of the U.S.S.R. will repurchase these bonds on demand of the holder at any time after one year from date of purchase, at par and accrued interest.
Descriptive Circular D-1 on request
SOVIET AMERICAN SECURITIES CORP.
61 Broad Street New York

Going to Russia?
Workers needing full outfits of horsehide Sheepskin Sheeplined Coats, Windbreakers, Breeches, High Shoes, etc., will receive special reduction on all their purchases at the
SQUARE DEAL ARMY and NAVY STORE
121 THIRD AVE.
(2 doors South of 14th Street)

Have You Insurance Problems?
CONSULT
M. D. BAUM CO.
General Insurance Brokers
1 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y. C.
TEL. JOHN 4-1574

LEARN RUSSIAN From An Experienced Teacher, Mrs. E. Sheehan 99 E. 95th St., Brooklyn Phone: Slocum 6-9782

To Russia?
HUDSON
Army and Navy Store
105 THIRD AVE.
(Corner 13th Street)
Gives Honest Values in Genuine Horsehide Sheeplined Coats; Windbreakers, Breeches, High Shoes, Boots, Work Shirts, Gloves, Etc.

McLevy Must Act on Worker's Demands, Say S.P. Rank and File

Interview Shows Socialist Mayor Opposes Revolutionary Policy, Upholds Present System

By CARL REEVE

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 22.—Jasper McLevy, the Socialist mayor of Bridgeport, by failing to present a program for the Bridgeport workers, and on the other hand by trafficking from the start with manufacturers and Republican and Democratic politicians, has so dissatisfied the rank and file Socialists that they are already opposing him inside the party.

This came to light in an interview with McLevy, and with rank and file Socialist party members in Bridgeport. This opposition has reached the point of severe criticism in the party membership meeting of McLevy's policies.

McLevy's outlook is best summed up in his own words: "The philosophy of Socialism is founded on the theory and laws of evolution." McLevy claims to believe in the class struggle, but this struggle does not include revolutionary action. As McLevy told the Daily Worker, the struggle does not even include mass workers' demonstrations. The central point of the interview with McLevy was the mobilization of the workers of Bridgeport for a fight for their demands, and in every case, on every demand, McLevy opposed any such fight and even opposed putting forth clear cut demands and a clear cut program. At one point McLevy became angry and criticized the Communists. "I know you Communists," he said. "You can't get anywhere with that stuff. I don't believe in demonstrations."

No Action for Negroes

McLevy claims to favor the interests of the Negro workers, against lynching and Jim Crow, etc. But it is a fact that a resolution of the International Labor Defense against lynching and for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys is languishing in the city council without any action. When asked about this resolution when interviewed, McLevy simply stated: "The resolution has been referred to the miscellaneous committee of the council." But this burying of the anti-lynching resolution was done by McLevy himself, who at the council, allowed the resolution to be read, and then shunted it to the committee without saying a single word in its favor. In practice, McLevy will not fight in the interests of the Negro workers.

No Public Attack on N.R.A.

McLevy was asked, in the interview, regarding his attitude toward the national government, and toward the "Recovery" program of Roosevelt. He replied, "I am opposed to the N.R.A. I have spoken of the C.W.A., which is a part of the N.R.A., as a step in the right direction because it gives money to the workers instead of to the rich. But I realize that the Recovery program as a whole is an attempt to perpetuate capitalism. If it breaks down they will try something else." But the proof that this criticism of the national government is sheer demagogy is seen in the fact that whereas McLevy in all public speeches praises the C.W.A., he does not attack the Recovery Program of Roosevelt. A Socialist party member, a worker, told me later "McLevy told me the same thing, he told me he is opposed to the N.R.A." "Have you ever heard McLevy make a public speech attacking the N.R.A. or the Recovery program of Roosevelt," this worker was asked. His reply was "NO." On this question also, in practice, McLevy supports the Roosevelt government. He refuses to put up a fight against the capitalist state.

No Fight On War

McLevy claims to be opposed to capitalist war and war preparations. But what has been the practice? McLevy has watched American Legion leaders prepare Bridgeport's "Defense Day" program, inviting militarists into the town as speakers, without making a single public statement against these war preparations, which are going on with his knowledge and without any opposition on his part. In fact, he stood on the official reviewing platform.

Supports Present System

McLevy was elected because the workers expected a fight, and leadership for all of the demands of the workers. But McLevy's every action, his stand on every question, has shown that McLevy is attempting through his demagogy, to chain the workers to the capitalist system. McLevy, under cover of his demagogy, is trying to prevent the workers from carrying out a fighting, revolutionary policy. He does not want a fight on these issues—on the issue of unemployment, of the fight against war, of the fight for the Negroes, of the fight against the capitalist state. He does not want a fight for a revolutionary change, for the achievement of a workers' government. He is silent on the Soviet Union. A true representative of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, he carries out the policies of the national leadership of that party of talking demagogically against capitalism, but of preventing any sort of a fight against it.

It is on the question of McLevy's relations to the two openly employers' parties, the Republican and Democratic parties, that McLevy has come out in the open and has aroused the rank and file of his own party most. He has not even carried out the program of his own party of appointing socialists. McLevy has tried to quiet the rank and file of the Socialist Party by saying that the city charter gives him no power to act.

But with regard to appointments, McLevy has power, even under the restrictions and technicalities in the charter, to appoint socialists.

Relations With Old Parties

When asked about appointments, when interviewed, McLevy said to the Daily Worker, "I will appoint socialists wherever I have the power to do otherwise.

He appointed Joseph Wierer, a Democrat, town clerk. He is about to appoint a city attorney, a major appointment, and he has already prepared the ground in the capitalist press for the appointment of a non-socialist. Where socialists were appointed, they followed his line of inaction and support of the manufacturers' interests.

The opposition of the rank and file socialists to McLevy's appointment of agents of the manufacturers came to a head over appointment of head of the Park Board. On this question the socialist rank and file expected a fight. The city charter states, "The membership of said board, with the exception of the mayor, shall at all times be equally divided between the two political parties having the larger number of aldermen on the common council". This clause means that the Park Board shall now consist of four democrats and four socialists (with the mayor).

McLevy Allows Edmes Appointment

The charter has a contradictory clause which states, "each of the eight commissioners shall be appointed by a majority vote of the board by and with the consent and advice of the board of aldermen, to serve for a term of eight years from Jan. 1"...The term of George Eames, republican, leader in the Bridgeport Manufacturers Association and in a high position in the Singer Sewing Machine Co., had expired this month. The park commissioners insisted on re-appointing him. A meeting was held together with the mayor. The results of this meeting are described in the Bridgeport Times Star of December 16 (the facts I have substantiated). "Although Mayor Jasper McLevy allowed unprotested the re-election of G. M. Eames, president of the Park Board, for another eight year term on the board, when the Park board held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon, he declared that he expected the socialists to be consulted about the next election to the board."

However, the appointment of Eames, when brought to the city council for approval, did not go through, the democrats in the city council put up a fight against it on the ground it is a violation of the city charter. The whole question was finally referred to the city attorney for an interpretation of the contradictory clauses in the charter, on the initiative not of McLevy, but of the democrats. One Bridgeport paper, which supports McLevy, said of this incident, "The mayor was not after Eames because he knows about the good work he has done for the city." (Bridgeport Sunday Herald).

This month, when the socialist A. K. Auth was elected president of the board of aldermen (city council) his nomination was seconded by James A. Turner, a republican, and was supported by three other republicans. In his seconding speech, Turner stated that he supports the socialist administration because he is for the "economy" program, for getting the budget balanced without having a burdensome tax placed upon business and upon the manufacturers as well as the people in general.

Because of McLevy's failure to put forward a program for the workers, and because of his dealings with the republicans and democrats, the rank and file socialists began to criticize McLevy. A membership meeting of the socialist party was called for Wednesday night, Dec. 20. Reports from the meeting indicate that it was marked by a sharp clash between McLevy and the rank and file. The mayor, it is reported, was especially criticized for upholding the appointment of Eames to the park board. McLevy was also criticised for his attitude toward the demands of the unemployed, for his failure, specifically, to appear at the meeting held by Amter in Bridgeport under the auspices of the Unemployed Council. In this meeting, according to reports, the socialist city clerk Schwartzkopf, chief aide of McLevy ran for the office of recording secretary of the party. He was defeated by the vote of the rank and file of the socialist party.

Socialists Protest

Before the meeting, the Daily Worker interviewed several rank and file socialist party members. "McLevy says that he can't find capable men in the socialist party to appoint," one of these workers said, "But how are we ever going to learn if we are not given a chance. There are some honest workers in the socialist party, and that's the main qualification. Instead he allowed the re-appointment Eames."

Another socialist said, "Eames is probably a fine fellow personally, but you can't get around his connection with the Singer Co., and the Manufacturers Association." These socialist party members, are willing to make many allowances for McLevy. They point out he is new, that he is hampered by the fact that the legislative boards of the state control Bridgeport's finances to a large extent, and the limitations of the city charter. At the same time, they see the need of action for the unemployed. Some of them support, for example, the demands made by the Unemployed Council on the city council in Bridgeport. They want to know why McLevy allowed these demands to be put on file in the miscellaneous committee without any action and without a statement of McLevy in their favor. They are interested in a united front on immediate issues facing the workers.

Soviet Diplomat Returns Home

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who was welcomed by a cheering mass of workers upon his return to the Soviet Union after successfully negotiating recognition with the U. S. Litvinoff is shown here with his daughter, Tanya, upon his arrival in Moscow.

U.S.S.R. Building Great Culture, Herriot Finds

By VERN SMITH

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Before a large audience at Paris, come to hear his impressions of his recent trip to the Soviet Union, Edouard Herriot, former Premier of France, declared that

"The law of the Soviet Union is science. Science has become the real idol of the new Russia."

Herriot then gave a detailed description of the great achievements of the All-Union Academy of the Sciences, and other leading Soviet science groups, which are merging their scientific work with the practice of Socialist construction, the re-construction of industry, and the collectivization of agriculture.

Continuing his address, which was heard with the greatest interest and attention, Herriot pointed out the enormous achievements of education in the U.S.S.R. Particularly, he stressed the present immensely improved position of the education system as compared with the 1922 period when he first visited the U.S.S.R.

He singled out the Soviet Polytechnical School for high praise, commenting on its high degree of practical scientific culture. He emphasized the great advantage of the State culture of the U.S.S.R. compared with the capitalist countries.

He also paid tribute to the great achievements of Soviet literature, indicating the leading part played by Maxim Gorki, and he spoke in terms of the highest praise of the achievements of the Soviet theatre.

Herriot is considered to be a leading representative of French bourgeois politics and culture.

N.Y. Party Section Orders 2,000 Copies Of 24-Page Number

NEW YORK.—Section 2, of this city, placed a cash initial order yesterday for 2,000 copies of the 24-page tenth anniversary issue of the Daily Worker to be published on Jan. 6. Section 1, paid for 600 copies.

Unit 28, Section 15, accepts the challenge by Unit 8 of the same section to sell 200 copies of the anniversary edition by pledging to sell not 200 but 250.

Every Party Unit should have its revolutionary greetings in the historical 24 page, tenth anniversary of our "Daily."

Lenin, the N. R. A. and the Historical Fraud of A Liberal Journalist

BY SAM DON

What an absurdity!

Lenin advising Roosevelt how to save capitalism from its present crisis—and Roosevelt learning from Lenin's writings how to build Socialism! Such is the presentation given by Louis Fisher in the December 20 issue of "The Nation," in an article with the high sounding title, "Lenin to Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Of all Lenin's writing, Fisher, as did Professor Beard before him, selects Lenin's pamphlet, "The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Fight It," as a "guide" for Roosevelt's New Deal swindle.

But there is logic to this absurdity, this "madness."

The Class Purpose of His Madness

What is the class purpose of this "madness?"

American capitalism is "threatened with a catastrophe" and it is necessary to fight it, and above all, it is necessary to save the capitalist system, with the right of a handful of financial magnates to rob and murder the majority of the population and in the first place, the working class.

Who is the "sane" statesman today who would OPENLY dare to defend Wall Street? How many learned professors would, in the fifth year of the crisis, consider it wise OPENLY to defend the capitalist system?

The New Deal in ACTION is the N. R. A. The N. R. A. is the favorite child of Roosevelt. The N. R. A. was conceived of and lives for the handful of financial plutocrats in the country.

The N. R. A., the instrument of monopoly capitalism, paves the way for fascism.

The New Deal is the midwife of fascism. The N.R.A. is the instrument, the forceps, for giving birth to fascism. To be sure, we still, in the main, have with us bourgeois democracy, the masked dictatorship of finance capitalism of Wall Street. But precisely because the "threatening catastrophe" is approaching, fascism is growing by leaps and bounds, the New Deal, the N. R. A., is accelerating its growth.

Confusing the Masses

But it is necessary for the ruling class to distort, to confuse, and blind the masses to the growing menace of fascism. Above all, the **concrete sources** that give birth to fascism, must be hidden from the searching eyes of the workers. (Nay, in this period, of the growing popularity of the Soviet Union and its founder, Lenin, in this period of DECLINING faith in capitalism, and GROWING faith in Socialism, the very instrument of monopoly capitalism, the very instrument for ushering in fascism is represented as an instrument of socialism, a twin child of Lenin . . .

And Mr. Fischer does his bit!

To begin with his own quotation from Lenin's "The Threatening Catastrophe and How To Fight It":

"Russia is threatened by an inevitable catastrophe . . . Half a year of revolution (shall we say N. R. A.) has passed. The c...-trophe has come still closer . . . Control, supervision, accounting — this is the first word in the fight against catastrophe and famine. This is what arouses no objection . . . And it is just this which is NOT BEING DONE out of fear of encroaching upon the omnipotence of the landlords and capitalists, upon their enormous, unheard-of, scandalous profits . . . profits which everyone knows about, everyone observes, everyone laments and bemoans."

Liberal Fraud

Here Mr. Fischer very neatly, but with the typical fraud of the liberal journalist, places the N. R. A. on the same historical footing (as Lenin did when he discussed) the 1917 March revolution. (Note Mr. Fischer's brackets in the quotation.) But the source of the unpardonable deception which Mr. Fischer is out to spread is to confuse the CONCEPTION of "control, supervision, and accounting," which Lenin speaks of in order to curb famine and the profits of the bankers and the trust magnates, and the "control, supervision, and accounting" of the N. R. A. codes, which precisely raise prices, create more profits for finance capital, thus creating more famine in the country. **Here lies the crux of the discussion.**

In justice to Mr. Fischer we will say that every distortion and historical charlatanism has a certain "objective base." And that is as put by Fischer. "It cannot be repeated too often that Lenin conceived of this program of state economic control within the framework of capitalism . . ."

But to understand the class meaning of Lenin's proposal to be carried through, "within the frame work of capitalism," one must grasp the historical situation in which they were made. It was the period following directly upon the 1917 March revolution, when alongside of the capitalist provisional government, there existed Soviets. It was a time when the masses were armed. It was a time when the bourgeois could not rule openly. The Mensheviks (colleagues of Kautsky, Scheidemann, Hilquit) social revolutionaries were in a coalition government with the bourgeoisie. The Mensheviks and Socialist Revolutionaries, in whom the masses at the time still had confidence, made endless promises, but in the name of Socialism allowed the bankers and trust magnates in Russia to continue profiteering, and the bourgeoisie to organize a counter-revolution.

Keynote of Lenin's Proposals

As long as the masses believed in the socialist phrases of the Mensheviks, the March 1917 bourgeois democratic revolution could not develop into the proletarian revolution. The Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries paraded before the masses as the representatives of revolutionary democracy. Lenin made the various proposals for nationalization contained in the pamphlet, challenging these "representatives of revolutionary democracy" to take one single step through nationalization, etc., that would curb the profits of monopoly capitalism, that would bring the masses closer to the control of production, that would bring forward the initiative of the masses and organize them for the proletarian revolution. (NOT THE N. R. A. "REVOLUTION" MR. FISHER). IT WAS IN THE MIDST OF A REVOLUTIONARY SITUATION THAT LENIN MADE HIS PROPOSALS FOR NATIONALIZATION, as contained in the pamphlet under discussion.

Lenin wrote in the pamphlet:

"In order to do something serious, one must pass in a really revolutionary way, from bureocracy to democracy, i.e., declare a war against the oil kings and shareholders, decree the confiscation of their property, and jail sentences for delaying the nationalization of the oil industry, for concealing incomes and accounts, for sabotaging production, for not taking steps towards increasing production. One must turn to the initiative of the workers and employees, to call **THEM** (Lenin's emphasis) immediately into conferences and conferences and congresses to give over to **THEM** (Lenin's emphasis) a certain share of the profits on condition that a thorough control be organized and production be increased. Had such revolutionary steps been taken immediately, promptly in April, 1917, then Russia, one of the richest countries of the world in reserves of liquid fuel, could have done during the summer, with the aid of water transportation, a great deal in the way of furnishing the people with the necessary amount of fuel."

This is really the keynote and purpose of Lenin's proposals.

In a "revolutionary way" Lenin proposes to the phrase mongering Menesheviks to take steps that would curb the profits of monopoly capitalism, and in this manner the Mensheviks would be exposed before the masses for what they really are.

Servants of Monopoly Capitalism

These representatives of "revolutionary democracy" did not accept the proposals of Lenin, though they were to be carried out "within the framework of capitalism." They did not do so because to accept Lenin's proposals would undermine the rule of monopoly capitalism and revolutionize the masses. And no representative of the Second International would ever allow this to happen!

The Leninist strategy, in the bourgeois-democratic revolution of March, 1917, in developing it into the October proletarian revolution is rooted in the Marxian strategy of proletarian revolutions.

In the "First Address of the Central Committee of the Communist League to Its Members in Germany," written in London, March, 1850, Marx wrote as follows:

"During the conflict and immediately after the struggle, the workers must counteract, above all things and in so far as it is at all possible, bourgeois appeals for peace by forcing the democrats to carry out themselves their present terroristic phrases . . . They must demand guarantees for the workers as soon as the bourgeois democrats get ready to take over the government into their own hands. In case of necessity, they must obtain these guarantees by force, and especially they must see to it that the new rulers should bind themselves to as many concessions and pledges as possible. The surest way is to force them to compromise themselves . . ."

In the March, 1917 bourgeois-democratic revolution Lenin made the proposals for nationalization coupled with issuing of decrees for the confiscation of property (a point which Mr. Fisher misses) because this was the "surest way to force them (the Mensheviks and Social revolutionaries) to compromise themselves."

Social Support of Imperialism

To free the Russian proletariat from the influence of monopoly capitalism within its own ranks (i.e. the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries) was the main task in mobilizing the forces for the proletarian revolution. This is the purpose and meaning of Lenin's program made to the Menshivka "within the framework of capitalism."

Stalin brilliantly expressed this main Leninist-Bolshevik strategy in the following words:

"In this period (the period of the preparation for the October Revolution) the most dangerous social support of imperialism were the petty bourgeoisie democratic parties, the Menshevik and Social Revolutionary parties. Why? Because these parties were the parties of conciliation, the parties of class understanding between imperialism and the toilers. Naturally that the Bolsheviks directed their main blows against these parties, because without ISOLATING these parties, we could not count on the break of the toiling masses with imperialists, and without securing this break we could not count on the victory of the Soviet Revolution."

The revolutionary meaning of Lenin's proposals "within the framework of capitalism" was to isolate the parties which were "the most dangerous social support of imperialism."

A philistine has laid his hands on Lenin's pamphlet and soiled its revolutionary soul! But the whole purpose of Lenin in his pamphlet "The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Fight It" was to convince the masses that:

"IT IS THE CONQUEST OF POWER BY THE PROLETARIAT, WITH THE PARTY OF THE BOLSHEVIKS AT ITS HEAD, THAT ALONE WOULD BE CAPABLE OF PUTTING AN END TO THE MISCHIEF DONE BY KERENSKY AND CO."

* * *

Mr. Fisher is doing a signal service to monopoly capitalism and to Roosevelt, its faithful representative. He, as Professor Beard before him, took as their text Lenin's pamphlet. They tore it from its historic setting, from the storm of the revolutionary days in which it was written. The professor in his academic tone, the journalist, with his clever superficialities, have caricatured history, have slandered the greatest revolutionary of the 20th century—all in order to cast a halo on the N. R. A. and its creator.

In the first part of our article we attempted to clear up the historical charlatanism of the honorable gentlemen and to point to their class purpose in doing so. In the second part of our article we shall take up concretely the workings of the N. R. A., and how Lenin, in the very pamphlet under discussion, analyzed and predicted the functions of monopoly capitalism as it operates through the N. R. A.

Communist Program of Action in the Mine Fields

(Continued from page 4)

their left phrases and right deeds the miners from finding the path of the class struggle which alone leads to an improvement in the conditions of the miners. Thus the Musteites (Allard and Co.) have been the mainstay of the present leadership of the P. M. A. and now that they are excluded from the top councils of the P. M. A. are continuing to fool the miners through their attacks on the Communists and only help the bureaucrats in keeping the miners chained to the reformist policies.

LOVESTONEITES TOOLS OF A. F. OF L. BUREAUCRATS

In the Anthracite the Lovestonites, the renegade brigade of the A. F. L. bureocrats, through their policy of the A. F. of L. at any price, are exposing themselves as the tools of the A. F. L. bureaucrats and the enemies of the miners. In the name of unity, they wish the miners to accept the policies of the bureaucrats. And they declare that every attempt to organize a genuine opposition is splitting the miners, when in reality it is only freeing the miners from the domination of the bosses agents, so that they carry on an effective struggle.

FOR ONE NATIONAL MILITANT UNION

The Communists must on the basis of the development of the oppositions within the reformist miners unions, on the basis of strengthening and building the base of the N. M. U. among the unorganized, and its influence among the miners generally lay the basis for the fight for **one national militant miners union.** We must reject the theory that only through the U. M. W. A. can the miners form one organization. The tens of thousands of miners who are organized in the various other unions do not wish to return to the domination of Lewis. To do so would be a big step backwards and a betrayal of the interests of the miners. Nor can any of the other reformist unions lay claim to being, or being able to become, the united union of the miners. Even if this would be possible it would not be progress for the miners to be united under Pearcey or Cappelini any more than under Lewis. The N. M. U. in its program and policy does represent the interests of the miners. What is more the N. M. U. has proven through its heroic struggles that it is a **fighting union** of the miners. But it has not been able yet to become the fighting union of the miners. It would be a mistake if the comrades in the N. M. U. would make as preconditions for the formation of one militant union of miners that all the miners must join the N. M. U. Rather the N. M. U. must, while strengthening and building its base among the unorganized, develop the united front with the rest of the miners, and take the lead in the fight for **one national united miners union.**

This must be the line of the Party which all Communists through the fractions in all miners organizations including the N. M. U. must bring to the miners.

FIGHT FOR UNEMPLOYED AND BLACKLISTED

In order to effectively put this policy into effect the Communist fraction in the N. M. U. together with the Communist fraction in the U. M. W. A. in the fields where there exist only groups of unemployed and blacklisted miners affiliated to the N. M. U., must mobilize the miners to fight for the right of these members of the N. M. U. to get jobs and become full fledged members of the U. M. W. A. The unemployed miners in these fields organized in the N. M. U. should take the lead to transform themselves into broad organizations of the unemployed miners (unemployed councils) to include the U. M. W. A. unemployed in these organizations and jointly with the support of the U. M. W. A. locals fight for jobs, relief and unemployment relief.

STRENGTHENING THE PARTY—KEY TO CARRYING THROUGH ALL TASKS

IV

The present struggles of the miners, the rise of the militant opposition of the miners, and the ability of the various reformists and left reformists to mislead the militant miners was made possible to a large extent because of the weakness of the Party base among the miners and the failure of the Communists among the miners to carry through effectively the tasks laid down in the resolution of the 14th Plenum of the C. C. of the Party and sharply called to our attention in the open letter of the Extraordinary Party Conference.

In this connection especially must we bear in mind the **control tasks** for every District and the concentration tasks laid down. This program of concentration and the control tasks not only **remain in full force,** but alone furnish the possibility of making serious headway in the carrying through of our tasks among the miners. Experience has shown that where these tasks were partly undertaken with seriousness (sections of Illinois), the Party was able to make important headway among the miners.

CLARIFY RESOLUTION TO MINERS

All Party organizations in the first place in the mining fields, the District and Section Committees, must undertake the carrying out of discussions in the mine units for clarification on this resolution and the mobilization of the Party members for the carrying through of the tasks in the mining fields.

As one of the main points of the present recruiting campaign, it is necessary to undertake the strengthening of the base of the Party and Y. C. L. among the miners. Without increasing the number of Communists among the miners (which in most districts is very small) it will be difficult to carry through the gigantic tasks facing the Party. The Party must give special attention to winning Negro miners and young miners who though they play a very important role in the industry are especially numerically weak in our organization. Furthermore, the Party must strive not merely to organize the economic struggles of the miners and to build the unity of the miners, but to win the miners for the Party program in the struggle for a revolutionary way out of the crisis. This can be accomplished only if the Party enlightens the miners on all the important issues facing the miners and the working class as a whole, carry on a constant exposure of the role of the reformist league, the Socialist Party, the League of the Musteites (who in order to betray the workers yet more skillfully organized the so-called American Workers Party) and build the Party of the working class and the Communist Party and the Y. C. L.

One of the most important tasks confronting the Party is the increasing of the circulation of the Daily Worker among the miners, to develop the miners correspondence and utilize the special Saturday mining edition for winning the miners. Similarly the Party must take immediate steps to develop Party mine papers in the most important mines and in the first place in the mines where the Districts have established the mines for concentration.

Finally, it is necessary to develop the work of the Communist fractions and guide them in their work. **Without the Communist fractions it is not possible to lead the miners in successful struggle or to win the miners for the revolutionary program of the Party.** For the building and guiding of the Communist fractions the District bears the full responsibility. Aside from the fractions the District and Section Committees must give special attention to develop the Party mine nuclei, basic organizations of the Party in the mines, their mass work, their inner life, their constant recruitment of miners.

UNITED MINE WORKERS CONVENTION

V

The coming convention of the U. M. W. A. must receive immediate attention from all Party organizations. On the basis of the following issues and immediate local grievances we should everywhere stimulate the discussion in the locals of the U. M. W. A. and the selection of militant workers as delegates on basis of following demands.

(1) Fight against the sell-out provisions of the Lewis N. R. A. agreement.

(a) Against arbitration and for unrestricted right to strike; (b) Against all forms of check-off and for voluntary dues payments; (c) Against all forms of fines and penalizing the miners for their resistance to the agreement, etc.

(2) For increases in wages corresponding to the increase in prices; payment for all forms of dead work; improved weights; delivery of supplies; adequate safety measures; against pushing of cars; and other numerous local demands.

(3) United Front of the U. M. W. A., P. M. A., N. M. U., and other local unions with the Unemployed Councils and all other workers organizations in struggles for immediate relief, against forced labor, against evictions and for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

(4) For the right of the Negro miners to work in all parts of the mine, on any job, against segregation in bad sections and houses, for equal relief, equal rights and other needs of the Negro miners.

(5) Equal pay for all young miners, especially those classified as "greasers, trappers, couplers," etc.

(6) Building of Women's Auxiliary around each union with the purpose of involving the women in the daily struggles of the miners, particularly those phases of struggle effecting the women and children directly, in order to strengthen the struggles of the miners.

(7) For the removal of the treacherous leaders from all leading positions and election of militant rank and file miners to all leading posts; for the necessary changes in constitutions; for trade union democracy, etc.

(8) For united front in action of all existing unions into one powerful militant class struggle union of the American miners. One Union—One Agreement, Six-hour day without reduction in pay.

(9) For immediate preparations for mass strike struggles around April at the expiration of the agreements.

The convention and the election can serve as a means for stimulating the struggles in the mines, the fight for the unemployed and the election of delegates to the National Unemployed Convention in Washington from the U. M. W. A. locals. The hearings on the coal code on Jan. 5th, and the preparation for the expiration of the agreements (April 1st) also should be taken up not alone with the miners in the U. M. W. A., but with the miners of all organizations and among the unorganized miners.

Michael Gold
Chairman of the
TENTH ANNIVERSARY DAILY WORKER
will Present
SERGEI RADAMSKY. An evening of new international songs in German, Armenian, Caucasian, Russian
CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Ed., Daily Worker, Speaker
DAILY WORKER CHORUS, A New Song Program
WORKERS DANCE LEAGUE, Unique Presentation
THEATRE OF ACTION, "The Holy of Holies" etc.
TEN-PIECE NEGRO JAZZ BAND, Dance till Dawn
Sat., Dec. 30, 8 P.M.--2 A.M.
BRONX COLISEUM
EAST 177th STREET
Tickets 40c at the door (plus 10c press fund)

Christmas at
CAMP NITGEDAIGET
BEACON, N. Y. Phone: Beacon 731
Sledding! Ice Skating! Hiking!
Skiing! Dancing! Heated Gym!
Gala Xmas Program! Join the Fun!
TASTY WHOLESOME FOOD
Make Reservations Now for the Best Quarters
Cars Leave 10:30 A.M. Daily; on Friday and Saturday at 10 A.M., 2 P.M., and 6 P.M. from Coop Restaurant, 2749 Bronx Park East. Estabrook 8-1500
SPECIAL CAR SCHEDULES FOR XMAS WEEKEND

Safety Considered First in Mines of the Soviet Union

Free Rent and Light, Plenty of Food and Full Pay When Sick, in Land Where Workers Rule

By an American Miner in the Soviet Union

DONBAS, Soviet Union. — I am working as a cutting machinist to helper in mine No. 4. We cut coal in a semi-bituminous mine. We cut entries or places that are 150 to 200 yards wide. This cutting places wide makes the roof squeeze the coal more, making powder unnecessary. Everything is mechanized. Coal is sometimes a hundred tons a day. Of course, our mine is small, but as I said, everything is completely mechanized with electricity.

Our safety is looked after much more than in the United States. In these big entries a gang of about six works with one fire boss all the time. Then we have a special ventilation engineer. We have no such thing as shortages of props or supplies. They are things that contribute to the safety of the mine. If it is for our safety, we get them first of all. Our places must be timbered up and propped right.

I get 5.60 rubles a day, but by good work I sometimes make 20 and 30 a day. If you produce more coal you get bonuses that increase with every regular extra ton of coal. If I am sick my pay goes on just the same. And not the regular day's pay either. They figure up the earnings for three months and give what you made as an average.

Our local union is an integral part of the mine. Not at all like the old U. M. W. A. Here we have real workers' representation.

Many New Homes

I live in a new house, one of the many new homes built here for the miners. The rent, light and coal are free. Besides I get all the furniture I need free of charge. My blankets and sheets are changed every week and it costs me not one kopeck.

I eat in a restaurant if I do not want to eat at home. We have our choice of soup and three kinds of meat, then we have side dishes of all kinds of eggs, pancakes, pudding, etc., and all I can say is that in Donbas I am getting stouter. Bread is white sometimes, like rye bread, being made of pure unbleached flour, which makes it tasty and nourishing.

Then our cooperative furnishes us with all kinds of food for the home. Here everything is under a norm. That is, we only get certain amounts of goods. That is so there will be no waste. But, of course, we get enough of what we need. Even luxuries are kept here. We get honey, candies, cakes, cigarettes and so forth, all we want. We even have canned fruits and fish and meat. The canned cherries especially (and this is no bull) beat any in the U. S.

I work four days and rest on the fifth. Time flies very quickly till we have another rest day. We have a beautiful clubhouse where we have movies and theatrical groups that come from the big cities. Sometimes we even have operas here that are as good as any in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, although our stage is not so big as there. There we have reading rooms, a gymnasium, smoking rooms, dance hall, etc. Radio speakers are in every room there, and if wanted are even extended to your home.

On the whole, life here is very good. Of course there are shortcomings now and then, as we are in Russia not so well developed in industry as in the United States, but every day we are overcoming them.

The only thing I sometimes miss are my comrades and friends and news from America, I am living here with one other American. We are the only two foreigners here in our mine. The Russians are real comrades, but of course we cannot speak Russian yet as we should.

Comrade Bruno has written me a few letters on the situation in the anthracite, but the other comrades are somewhat lax in this respect. Here it is hard to get American news, especially from the home section, if the comrades do not write.

In December I will have to leave Donbas for Moscow, but it will be with regrets, for Donbas is a place where a worker has more advantages, as miners in the U. S. S. R. are treated better than other workers, because mining is dangerous work.

W. Va. Miners Revolt Against Check-off Plan

(By a Miner Correspondent)

WHITMAN, W. Va.—There are about 50,000 to 60,000 miners in Logan Valley, but the U. M. W. A. district, with jurisdiction over Southwest Virginia and Tennessee, claims to have 150,000 members, although they had only 75 before the N.R.A.

There is no check off as yet, although the officials are trying hard

to introduce it. They don't have a real organization in control and in many locals the miners are in open revolt. They are paying 30 cents a ton for loading coal. There is a lot of talk going on about a new union, but I think the best thing would be to build up a strong opposition group in every local just now, and take them for the miners and not for Lewis.

Johnstown Miners Force Lewis Clique to Admit Unemployed

By a Miner Correspondent

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—We had a meeting last night of the U.M.W.A. local at Jerome mine. The Lewis clique, which includes some of the officers of the local, would not permit the unemployed miners to join the local. So we agitated amongst all the members of the local before the meeting, and when the meeting came the unemployed from Jerome who wanted to come in were accepted.

A Lewis man was at the mine at pay day to collect the check-off. The company placed in every envelope a small envelope with 50 cents so whoever wants to pay dues can hand it to the so-called committee besides the payoffice.

Most of the miners, when told to give the small envelope to the committee, asked what did they pay the dues for? For those who sell us out? For no payment for dead-work, water and cleaning? Hell no. Only a few paid. And next time I don't think they will pay either, as the miners are talking against it.

No One Paying Dues to UMWA in Central City

By a Miner Correspondent

CENTRAL CITY, Pa.—Here in the mines around Central City a fight is going on among the miners for payment for dead work, and no one is paying dues to the United Mine Workers. We have organized some opposition groups, because the miners are now seeing that they must control the local unions if they want to put up a real fight.

In Cairnbrook three new miners joined the Communist Party, which will help us organize the opposition stronger and faster.

In Central City most of the miners are Polish and are reading some copies of Trybuna Robotniczy. We are also selling the Daily Worker, and will do more to spread the Daily Worker. We are organizing a tea party for the Daily Worker.

Cappellini Officials Against Unity With Unemployed

Try to Keep Up Workers' Illusions in N. R. A. So As to Sabotage Struggle for Relief

(By a Miner Correspondent)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Last Sunday afternoon I went to the Laurel Run, one of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Co. mines, to the local which is affiliated to the Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania of which I am a member. The meeting was opened and the workers began to discuss how much they were short on their pay and how much the owners cheated them etc.

The officials of that local promised the workers they will see that the N.R.A. will fix them up, and then they were discussing and discussing and nothing final was planned only, a lot of good things promised.

The officials of the local promised if they didn't get satisfaction then they will have a parade to the Wilkes-Barre Court House etc., but when there was a good proposal made to issue a call to support the convention of the employed and unemployed to be held at the Workers' Center, 325 East Market Street, Dec. 31, at 2 p. m., and to elect delegates from the local, one of the bureaucratic officials of the union began to shout, "That's Communistic work. We cannot be bothered.

The workers had a lot of confidence in their officials and they thought that the officials were right. After we read the call, the president said, "Look, the call is against the N.R.A., against the government, which is trying its best for us miners," and they wouldn't let me say anything but sit down or get thrown out. That's nothing more than pure discrimination when a member of the local can't propose something that's more than promises.

Then some of the workers realized from what they heard from the call that was read out that that is the best way out, to unite the employed and unemployed and fight together against the ever worsening conditions with which we are confronted.

Employed and Unemployed must stick together because if you are employed today you might be unemployed tomorrow, so the workers must participate more in the Unemployed Council meetings and propose something better then promises and go out in masses and demand from the operators or the government to support us or give us jobs, and one of our main struggles is for the unemployed and social insurance to be paid by the operators, the rich and the government.

Letters from Our Readers

BAD MANAGEMENT

New York.

Comrade Editor:

Will we learn that we must fulfill our promises to the workers? Everybody knows the urgency of raising funds for the Daily Worker.

Our unit decided to do our share. We hired the Brighton Workers Center with 500 capacity for $10. The city office of the Daily Worker was visited for aid in arranging suitable entertainment. Murray booked two films ("Land of Lenin" and "Fight for Bread?") as well as the Adler Trio (violinists) and an artist from the John Reed Club. Comrade John Adams was to speak and make the appeal for funds. This was the minimum program to get a large crowd at a small cost. Signs, tickets and leaflets were ordered. We expected some publicity in the paper a few days before to acquaint our readers, but not a word was printed in spite of personal visits to the office. A couple of days prior to the affair (Nov. 12) Murray reported that everything will take place as scheduled:

Over 300 people paid admission of 10 cents, many being strangers, being attracted by the leaflets, etc. Only an hour before commencing, we were notified that Comrade Adams was called out of town, and a Chaplin comedy was to be substituted for the Soviet Film (which we advertised) at an additional cost of $4.50. Due to the emergency we had to accept the change, but the rest of the talent failed to appear. A comrade volunteered to give a few numbers, but this failed to appease the workers present. The Workers Center (new headquarters) prestige was shaken and many enemies made.

If an improvement is not made in the frequent neglect of speakers and entertainer to appear, we will be the laughing stock among the workers and appear ridiculous. They lost faith in our ability to lead the masses. The Open Letter must be put into practice, and those responsible be called to account, with the guilty disciplined. This is one of the reasons for the slow growth of our movement in this period of unemployment and hunger. The affair netted $22.03 which could have been easily $50 with everybody satisfied and our Party winning many outsiders close to the movement.

Unit Buro, 6 Section 11

* * *

The City Office of the Daily Worker regrets very much the disappointment caused by the failure of the artists to appear at some of the affairs arranged by the units and mass organizations. The criticism of the unit buro is justified, and we hope that there will not be recurrence in the future. In most cases the artists had accepted the dates and did not let us know of any contemplated changes. This made it impossible for us to make other arrangements for the events of the affair.

Most of the artists volunteer their services, and due to the many engangements they do attend to, it would not be fair to criticize them too severely. The City Office will try to convince them to take these dates more seriously. It is probable that the strain we were working under during the last weeks of the "Daily" drive, was the cause of some of these happenings. In the future, we will arrange for less numbers, and be guaranteed of more appearance.

Denver Miner Reports Gains in Relief Fight

(By a Miner Correspondent)

DENVER, Colo.—For 18 years I have worked for the bosses until 1930, when conditions got so bad around this coal field that a miner couldn't make a living. In most of these mines here the biggest check a miner gets for two weeks work is $30 (seldom that), and as low as $9.

I was a member of the U.M.W.A. until 1914, when I realized that this was not a workingman's union. I fought during the strike at Ludlow, Colo., when the bosses and their gunmen and soldiers burned 72 women and children. My sister happened to be one of the victims. I still carry a bullet in my hip from these gunmen.

I am now taking an active part to organize the Unemployed Councils in Denver. Last week we had a committee at one relief station and made the charity racketeers dish out relief to 14 families that they had refused before.

Having won that victory we went to another relief station with five cases, one my own. When we met with an old maid, Miss Foss. She was very nice until we demanded that these workers get something to eat. She got up on her hind feet and said NO. We said YES and let her know that she was imposing these conditions upon the workers and that she was only a tool of the boss class, and that we were going to stay there until we got our demands.

She said I shouldn't eat because I wasn't a citizen and because I am a full-blooded Pueblo Indian. I told her I was a 300 per cent American, and not an adoptde son of America like her.

She got pale around the gills and said, "Please sit down, you and your committee. I will be back soon." In twenty minutes the door opened and eight policemen walked in and scattered our committee.

Next day we called a demonstration at the relief station and held a meeting on the relief station grounds and put eight cases through.

Dust So Bad, Miner Can't See Light That Is Ten Feet Away

By a Miner Correspondent

LUTRELL, Tenn.—I am now working in the mines. I had to go there to try to pay off my mortgage on my farm. Times are awful. In my place the dust is so bad you can't see a light 10 feet away. One man got his eye cut out on the account of dust.

Men make hardly anything. I am slipping the Daily in on every corner to the men.

As I come home and go back to my work at Alva, Ky., I pick up lots of men, women, and kids in rags worried [illegible] New Deal. Everybody here says they are tired of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Hoping the Scottsboro boys the best of luck. Will send some money for the Daily in a few days.

NOTE

We publish letters from coal and ore miners, and from oil field workers, every Saturday. We urge workers in these fields to write us of their conditions of work and of their struggles to organize. Please get your letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

Rank and File of Pocketbook Union Greet the "Daily"

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A minimum sale of 11,500 copies of the Worker, to be issued on Jan. 6th, 24 page tenth anniversary Daily is planned by this district.

Sections 1 and 3 have a minimum quota of 2,000 copies each; section 1 pledges a minimum sale of 1,000. Minimum quotas for sections 11 and 14 are 500 copies for each.

Cincinnati and Toledo plan a minimum sale of 1,000 copies each; Youngstown, Akron, Canton, Mansfield, Erie, and East Ohio, 500 each; Columbus and Dayton, 250 each.

Chicago, Pittsburgh, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, rush your orders for the biggest and best Daily Worker in the history of our Bolshevik paper!

NOTE:

Some comrades have asked for suggestions on how to arrange working class affairs that are novel and interesting. We urge comrades who have had experience in this to write in to us so we can publish their experiences for the benefit of all our readers.

PARTY LIFE

Good Results Obtained After Studying the Open Letter

Letter from a Comrade Criticizes New York Membership for Lateness at Meetings

The following letter from the Section Organizer in Bemidji, Minn. proves to us that when the Open Letter is really studied by our comrades, and serious attempts are made to put it into practise, good results will be obtained for our Party.

* * *

"As Section Organizer of the Party in Bemidji Section, District 9, being new in the work, which was assigned to me after the District Plenum where the Open Letter was discussed, I have had the most varied experience in Party activity. Although being involved in mass activity for a period of a year or more, prior to coming here, this work was carried on among farmers that were practically of one nationality, and with organizations the majority of whose members were farmers, and it was quite a change to be suddenly thrown among masses of a different nationality, and no organization to speak of. However, this change could have been of benefit to no one more than it was to myself.

Immediately upon my arrival in this Section, the work of carrying out the tasks of the Open Letter was begun. This did not mean that I was thoroughly acquainted with, and understood the Open Letter. Instead, the Open Letter became the subject of the most persistent study for several weeks. This study and applying it to practice has proven the correctness of the Open Letter.

By boldly bringing out the policy of the Party at all meetings and in connection with actual struggles, especially at meetings where the N. R. A. was explained (thanks to the Labor Research Notes) we obtained good results. By bringing in the Party in the correct manner in these meetings, we succeeded in bringing under our influence workers and farmers that hitherto had no knowledge or a very vague understanding, together with some partially prejudiced ideas, of the Party. We were able to develop a very favorable situation for recruiting these workers into the Party, and many are beginning to join.

My idea is that when the Party members will forget the idea that the masses are prejudiced about the Party, then they will be able to bring forward the Party in the correct way. To hide the face of the Party, as well as its role in our struggles, in the seriousness of the present situation, will not deceive the masses, but ourselves.

By putting into practice the statement from the Open Letter: "all leading bodies, especially those in the sections, must reorganize their work on the basis of carrying out revolutionary mass work," we have succeeded in laying the basis for mass organizations among the farmers as well as among the unemployed. The membership in our farm organizations has been doubled. The Unemployed Council has been established, with new members joining continuously. The most militant workers from these organizations are joining the Party.

—B. S. Minnesota.

* * *

This column has dealt many times with the deadly sin of beginning meetings late, as well as with the question of proletarian discipline at meetings. The bad situation continues to exist, as many letters from our members indicate. A New York example is once more cited in the following letter, which puts the blame squarely upon the membership:

"I think that the last district membership meeting, Dec. 8th, should be severely criticized for its bad behaviour and general unpromptness. I think that it is about time for us to become disciplined and to come on time to meetings. The comrades will remember that a non-party member made such a remark at the previous meeting. Another thing that well deserves severe criticism is the fact that when Comrade Hathaway was answering the important question of how to develop the Scottsboro case into mass action, several comrades walked out. It is true that the hour was a late one, but—whose fault was it? Yours, comrades, and yours alone, for had you come on time, the meeting would have ended long before it did.

"Another point I'd like to call to the comrades' attention is the fact that Comrade Katayama's memorial was poorly attended. Had more comrades attended it, they would have learned many things that they did not know about Comrade Katayama's work in the revolutionary movement. In general, the memorial meetings of all our leaders should be more seriously taken."

P. C., Unit 29, Section 5.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

Kruschen Salts

Kruschen Salts, Jed, and nearly all the salts advertised as cures of excessive adiposity (fat) are composed chiefly of ordinary Epsom salt. Any enterprising person can buy a barrel of "bitter salts," for a few dollars, add a penny's worth of color (green, blue or pink) and a dime's worth of "perfume," fill several thousand bottles with the stuff and sell it at 500 per cent profit as an obesity (excessive fat) cure.

We should not waste time to warn the gullible against throwing their money away on such a worthless cure. Nearly all intelligent people know that all obesity cures advertised in the magazines are worthless. But in the case of Kruschen Salts there is an element of danger which should be pointed out to those who are silly enough to believe that they can "roll off their fat" or lose "twenty pounds in four weeks," without dieting or exercise.

Epsom salt, the chief ingredient of Kruschen Salts is a drastic cathartic. The majority of scientific physicians have given up the prescription of bitter salt, long ago, because it was found that it did not cure constipation. It is only administered in exceptional cases and then only once, not for routine use.

Not only does Epsom salt fail to cure habital constipation, but it was found that, when used daily, it actually results in causing a permanent form of constipation, known as chronic spastic constipation. The bowel quickly gets used to small amounts of Epsom salt and in order to obtain movement, larger and larger doses have to be swallowed. Sooner or later a point is reached when even enormous amounts fail to produce evacuation, or do so with terrific griping pains and bleeding. Should the Epsom salt addict stop the use of this drastic cathartic, he will find that his bowels act as if they were paralyzed. There is no natural evacuation for days, and in some instances for more than a week. Other cathartics or laxatives have no effect, and in despair, the unhappy victim must again resort to Epsom salt.

The Kruschen Salts Manufacturers, by their misleading advertisements and the instructions inside the package, are constantly encouraging the development of chronic spastic constipation by insisting on the advisability of taking their nostrum daily: "Get the Habit Every Morning."

It is needless to state that this pernicious habit will not cure obesity. After a drastic bowel movement which consists mainly of water drawn off by the salt from the body tissues, the deluded patient (it is usually a female) finds that she has "lost" a couple of pounds. Gleefully, she immediately broadcasts the news to her bosom friends and spends the rest of the morning reveling in the thought that her husband will abandon the slim hussy from the chorus and return to her conjugal arms.

But what a sad awakening! Before the day is over, our "fat mama" realizes in dismay that all the scales have conspired to rob her of her loss! A few glasses of water, tea or coffee (even without sugar) are sufficient to re-establish her original weight, and her further attempts to lose it by increasing doses of Kruschen Salts, might end, as we have seen, in disaster.

Other obesity Cures will be discussed in this column from time to time, in response to inquiries from our readers.

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

A perfectly splendid letter which ably formulates a correct attitude for workers rearing revolutionary kids, has come from Chicago. It should prove of great help to such parents.

A Natural Method

Comrade Luke:

The recent articles on children have been most interesting. I hope to see more from time to time, and to hear from other comrades in this respect.

There is a point about the education of workers' children that is important. Many working-class parents, thoroughly imbued themselves with the revolutionary spirit . . . want their youngsters to grow up young revolutionists. Unfortunately, however, these parents, because of the intensity of their desire, often overdo the job, with the result that the children either grow away from the class struggle, or else acquire an intellectualized and superficial attitude toward it.

This is because young children (up to early adolescence) are not yet intellectualized and are incapable of grasping consciously adult concepts and theories. If parents constantly preach class-struggle and Communist theory, such children, because they are not emotionally ready for such preaching, will build up a defense against it.

The most practical way to properly educate working-class kids is to have the basic attitude you want them to acquire to be almost unconscious. If the parents are truly class-conscious, if the conversation, songs, and general life of the home is truly revolutionary, if there are pictures of our leaders, and revolutionary literature in the home, the child will be in an environment that will become a part of him.

As all children in all environments do, he will ask questions, want to hear stories, to be sung to, and all that. And the clear-cut answers to his questions, the pointed stories, the definite attitude that only revolutionary parents can provide, will more than do the trick.

Let the child grow naturally. The whole environment will be constantly at work. And don't be impatient, and force intellectual concepts and theories upon him. If you do, you will be forcing upon the child something that will be unpleasant to him simply because he is not yet emotionally ready and capable of taking it.

He will want to escape from this, and may, once away from the home, go as far as possible and ape his bourgeois school companions to a high degree. Let him first of all be a child. If he is truly that, he can not possibly live in a revolutionary environment without becoming, in his time, an even better revolutionist than his parents.

Comradely yours,

Al Lewis.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Pattern 1528 is available in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Size 6 takes 1⅞ yards 36 inch fabric and ¼ yard contrasting.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York City.

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

GRISCHA AND MISCHA

What's gone before: Grischa lives in Moscow and Mischa, his friend, comes from a collective farm. Grischa is taking Mischa around the Children's Town in Moscow. So far they've been to the machine shop, the showers, and other things. Now they're racing each other, to see who can serve the other kids in the free restaurant. Grischa has tripped and plowed his face right into the meat and gravy.

* * *

Mischa: Now, don't back out! You've got to let the gravy and all on your face. If you lose I snap your picture in the camera room and stick it up on your troop's wall-newspaper. What do you say, comrades? Fair enough?

Everybody: Right. It's a go! Oh, Grischa, you kewpie doll! Where'd you get the rare powder and paint?

Grischa: You certainly know how to chisel a good bargain, Mischa, but I'm game. Come on my table, up and at 'em. Let that meat down your gizzards. Make way for the cake and candy.

Mischa: What! Still think you can beat me out? My table's all done. Come along, slowpoke. Camera room for you. I'm snapping that face of yours while the snapping's good.

Grischa: Hey! How about eating first?

Mischa: Nothing doing; We'll eat afterwards. Your complexion's too good to miss. Out you go! Camera next stop! !

Grischa: Oh, all right. Son-of-a-kulak, I'll get you yet. This way. .

Mischa: Gee! Look at those airplane models. Let's stop a minute. What a peach of a model. Balsam wood too. Gee, all this stuff for us to use free.

Grischa: Why the hell not. Our country and our stuff, isn't it? How do you like this model, made by a comrade in my Pioneer troop?

Mischa: Wings like a pigeon? Not new any more.

Grischa: Yeah? But look at that new design my friend made for the tail. And notice the wood. Better even that balsam, Korelian birch.

Mischa: Mm. . . . So it is. Didn't notice at first. Why, look at this model . . . and this . . . But hey! Just a minute. We'll come back afterwards. I still want that snapshot.

Change one letter each time and lick the bankers!

B	A	N	K	E	R
L	I	C	K	E	D

Try this: Put a letter in the center box, which will make words whichever way you try it diagonally. If you try I for instance, it will make BIG, but it won't make any other word. The letter makes four words.

L		G
B		G

What you your plans for helping the New Pioneer reach its goal of $3,000 by January 15? The progress of the drive and the plans of the troops will appear in the Daily Worker and other papers. Who will follow the example of the Green, Michigan, Pioneers, whose letter was in last week? The Ontonagon Troop, whom they challenged, sent in 75 cents on their quota already.

An Invitation To All Workers' Kids

"Strike Me Red," the operetta written by Harry Allan Potamkin, (Our Comrade HAP) is going to be shown, for all the children in all parts of New York City. Guess who is in the operetta. Seventy Negro and White Pioneers. Boy! do they sing! The songs are swell. They are all about everything we do: our fight for free food and clothing, how the Pioneers and kids on the block stop an eviction scene and lots more.

The best surprise is that tickets are only five cents. Kids of the unemployed, bootblacks and newsies FREE.

Here are the places and dates where the Operetta is going to be held.

Downtown: Dec. 29, 2 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

Bronx: Dec. 28, 2 p. m., 2075 Fulton St.

Harlem: Dec. 27, 2 p. m., Finnish Hall, 27 W. 125th St.

Brooklyn: Dec. 25, 2 p. m., Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St.

Don't forget to come. Brong your school friends along. You'll have a wonderful time.

YOUNG PIONEERS OF AMERICA, District 2.

A True Story

Harriet's teacher was complaining. "Chicago has money enough to print pamphlets about why they cut the school budget, but they have no money to pay school teachers," she was saying. "And they are putting teachers on the street because they can't pay the rent!"

"Why don't you join the International Labor Defense?" Harriet asked.

"I think all the teachers will have to join some organization like that," replied the teacher.

So now Harriet is bringing her a copy of the Labor Defender.

Chicago Pioneer News

CHICAGO.—School for leaders of Pioneer Troops on the south side will open Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, at the section headquarters of the I. L. D., 4540 Langley.

The section at its meeting this week voted to build a troop of young defenders in connection with every branch. Three branches have these troops already. Those who did not, will appoint a leader this week to attend the school and begin building a troop.

January 6 has been set for the first convocation of all south side children in a mass Scottsboro parade.

How to sell the Magazine

Coming home from the Scottsboro demonstration, on the street car, one troop was talking about how to sell the magazine. They elected one of the troop to make a speech right there in the car about why everyone should buy the New Pioneer. Before they were through, the troop sold 10.

—CHICAGO.

Philadelphia

BANQUET and DANCE

To Celebrate The

Recognition of the Soviet Union

SUNDAY, DEC. 31st — GIRARD MANOR HALL

911 WEST GIRARD AVENUE

Auspices: Friends of the Soviet Union and United Workers Organizations

Philadelphia

Lenin Memorial Mass Meeting

BROADWOOD HOTEL — BROAD and WOOD STS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19th, AT 8 P.M.

MAIN SPEAKER — MAX BEDACHT

ADMISSION AT THE DOOR 35c. UNEMPLOYED 15c.

10TH ANNIVERSARY

Daily Worker

Official Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

CELEBRATIONS

DISTRICT 1

LOWELL, Mass.—Jan. 6 at 338 Central St. Dance Concert and Speakers. Adm. 15c.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—On Jan. 6 at Loom Fixers Hall, 33 Margin St. Entertainment and Dance. Adm. 25c.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—On Jan. 6 at Swedish Hall, 59 Chestnut St.

MAYNARD, Mass.—On Jan. 6 at 20 Powdermill Road.

DISTRICT 3

NEW YORK CITY.—On Dec. 30 at Bronx Coliseum, E. 177th St. Concert and Dance.

DISTRICT 7

DETROIT, Mich.—On Jan. 14 at Finnish Hall, 5969—14th St. A. W. Markoff, from New York, will be the main speaker. Musical program arranged. Dance wil follow.

DISTRICT 9

SUPERIOR, Wis.—On Jan. 7 at Workers Center, 1323 N. 6th St. Musical program and dance.

DISTRICT 10

OMAHA, Neb.—On Jan. 9 in So. Omaha.

DISTRICT 14

NEWARK, N. J.—On Jan. 6 at the Y.M. H.A. Auditorium, Robert Minor, main speaker. Excellent program arranged. Adm. 25c; in advance 20c.

3 DAY BAZAAR and FESTIVAL

OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

3200 Coney Island Avenue

Sat. Eve. Dec. 23—Grand Concert—Opening Night—Adm. 25c

Xmas Eve. Dec. 24—International Costume Ball — — Adm. 25c

Monday, Dec. 25—Musical and Literary Evening — Adm. 15c

3 DAY COMBINATION TICKET..... 45c

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

The Little Esspees

Ten little Esspees handing out a line
One got disgusted and then there were nine!
Nine little Esspees toying with their fate
One joined the fusionists and then there were eight.
Eight little Esspees doping out a heaven
One went for Roosevelt and then there were seven.
Seven little Esspees playing scurvy tricks
One joined the war crowd and then there were six.
Six little Esspees buzzing 'round the hive
One got a racket and then there were five.
Five little Esspees knocking at the door
One Upton Sinclaired and then there were four.
Four little Esspees sort of up a tree
One went for fascism and then there were three.
Three little Esspees looking very blue.
Abe Cahan didn't like one. That left two.
Two little Esspees looking all undone
One went for N. R. A. and then there was one.
One little Esspee fiddling like Nero
Norman Thomas kicked him out. That left zero.

—ELLIS O. JONES.

* * *

ELLIS JONES, who sent in the above, used to be one of the wits of the old Masses and Socialist days. It is good to see that he has gotten fed up with the tactics and leadership of the Socialist Party.

I don't believe we are destined in America to pass through the Socialist stage.

These burocratic parties with their mass of well-fed comfortable functionaries serving as a wet blanket on the revolutionary flames need a long period of bourgeois "prosperity" in which to flourish.

In times of crisis they are too quickly shown up. Their last crime was to get the German workers to vote for Hindenburg. Today only the Communist Party is left there to lead the fight against Hitler.

In America a crisis is on us; and the Socialist party has no program to offer that is much different from Roosevelt's. Abe Cahan, editor of the Forward, holds the moneybags of the Socialist party and is its real leader, Norman Thomas, being merely the front. And it was Cahan who said recently with much glee: "President Roosevelt is as good a Socialist as any member of the party."

This may please some Americans, but it will not persuade them to leave the Democratic or Republican parties and join the party of Abe Cahan. The Socialist Party has no real future. All its old barnacled leaders will swing over to American fascism when Roosevelt or any other such leader gives the signal.

But the youth and honest rank and file workers still in the Socialist party are coming to understand. There is a growing sympathy for the Soviet Union and the American Communist movement

Jasper Is Welcome!

ONE of the ways you can tell the corruption of the Socialist movement is to see how little fear is displayed by capitalists when occasionally a Socialist is elected to office.

Jasper MacLevy recently was elected mayor of Bridgeport. He is presumably a Socialist, and was elected on that ticket. But the old line politicians and big industrialists and every other plute interest in Bridgeport welcomed Jasper like a June bride.

They made flowery speeches about good-will and justice and the like, and you could tell from their manner that Jasper had told them in private not to worry, he was just one of the boys.

A Communist mayor doesn't get this cordial reception from the plute. We had one in Minnesota, and he led unemployed demonstrations, and organized a worker's council which advised him. He was a militant, and used his office as a battlefield of the class war.

Jasper promised to give the bosses a cheap and graftless government that would keep the taxes down. But he promised nothing to the unemployed and will give them nothing—or at best, the mangy relief that Mayor Hoan has given them in Socialist Milwaukee.

Every Socialist in office turns into a Ramsay MacDonald. This has happened so often that one would imagine the lesson had been well learned. Unfortunately, some of these leaders are still popular. But this will not last. Even Lydia Pinkham is losing her popularity.

Stage and Screen

"Flying Down To Rio" At Radio City Music Hall

The new film at the Radio City Music Hall is RKO-Radio's musical picture "Flying Down to Rio," with Dolores Del Rio, Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and Gene Raymond in the cast. The music is by Vincent Youmans.

"Coppelia," with Maria Gambarelli in the leading role, is the principal item on the stage program. Other numbers on the program include "On A Christmas Tree," "The March Of The Wooden Soldiers" and a new Walt Disney "Silly Symphony" cartoon.

"Mirages de Paris" And "16th Anniversary Celebration In Moscow" At Acme Theatre

"Mirages de Paris," a new film produced in Paris, will have its American Premiere today at the Acme Theatre. The picture was made by the great Soviet director Fedor Ozep, who will be remembered for his Soviet productions, "The Brothers Karamasoff," "The Yellow Ticket" and "The Living Corpse," films which received the highest praise from press and public both here and abroad. This is Ozep's first comedy. The film has complete English dialogue titles.

The same program includes the "Sixteenth Anniversary Celebration in Moscow" which has just arrived from Moscow. The film gives a graphic picture of the millions of workers who turned out to celebrate the sixteenth birthday of the Soviet Union. It presents close-up scenes of Stalin, Kalinin, the Red Army, etc.

Ruth Chatterton In "Female" At The Jefferson Theatre

The Jefferson Theatre, beginning today will present "Female," with Ruth Chatterton and George Brent. "Dance, Girl Dance," with Alan Dinehart and Evelyn Knapp is on the same program. Starting Wednesday, the Jefferson will show, "The Prizefighter and the Lady," with Max Baer, Myrna Loy and Walter Huston, also Buster Crabbe and Mary Carlisle in "Sweetheart of Sogma Chi."

"DAILY" VOLUNTEERS, OPEN NEW CLUB ROOMS

NEW YORK.—An informal studio party will be given by the Daily Worker Volunteers in their new club rooms, 8th floor, 35 E. 12th St., this Sat. evening, Dec. 23.

The club rooms are being decorated with revolutionary murals by Phil Bard, member of the John Reed Club.

Features will include a chalk talk by "del," cartoonist for the Daily Worker; songs by the Daily Worker Chorus; revolutionary dances by Pauline Shriftman and her group. There will be dancing and refreshments.

The next open forum by the Volunteers will be held at their club rooms on Sunday, Dec. 31, with I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployment Councils, as the speaker.

Writes 'Daily' On Weak Debate By Nearing vs Thomas

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Comrade Editor:

I am writing this letter to you a day after the Thomas-Nearing debate in the Academy of Music on Sunday, Dec. 17. I am not a Party member, but I have never, since the existence of the Communist Party, ever attended the gatherings of the Socialists, whether large or small, paid admission or free. But to the above mentioned debate; I could not resist, because knowing fully well how ably Comrade Nearing can defend the Communist program against the best and ablest enemy of the workers.

So I took my three comrades and wasted $2.20. And believe me, Comrade Hathaway, it was wasteful and terribly disappointing to see and hear how weak and apologetic Comrade Nearing was to the subject in discussion and to Thomas in particular.

The hundreds of comrades that were present will bear out my statement that Nearing did not see fit to attack, not even in one instance, Thomas' sneering sarcasm and the personal attacks upon individual comrades and upon Comrade Litvinoff. The false statements of Thomas on the tactics of the Party and Union were not answered courageously, as it should have been by a Communist. Instead, Comrade Nearing in his rebuttal had only excuses and admissions of agreement with Thomas to make.

Now, Comrade Hathaway, the question that bores me in agony, and I would not be exaggerating in stating that the same question is troubling the hundreds of comrades that were present, is this: That in the previous debates and discussions, Comrade Nearing defended or attacked the question, as a revolutionary Communist should. That is how he acquired the love and confidence of the thousands of workers. But to our sorrow, in Sunday's debate, if I would not have known Comrade Nearing, I would have surely thought that a bourgeois professor is debating. Now the question I want to ask you Comrade Hathaway is, to ask Comrade Nearing to state in the Daily Worker his mild and weak attitude to the enemies of the working class.

Therefore, I would appreciate Comrade Nearing's answer to this letter. Thanking you in advance, I remain

—J. P.

* * *

Editor's Note: Comrade J. P. has been under the impression, apparently, that Scott Nearing is a member of the Communist Party, or at least that he speaks in the name of the Party. Neither of these assumptions are correct. Nearing was dropped from our Party. Moreover, his viewpoint on all major questions is contrary to that of the Party. His views, so far as fundamentals are concerned, differ but in trifles from those of Norman Thomas. That is the reason why Scott Nearing made such a pitiful showing in this debate.

Strachey Praises December Issue of Labor Defender

by JOHN STRACHEY

The new issue of the LABOR DEFENDER could not have appeared at a more timely moment. The sudden increase of lynching in various parts of the United States, and the hitherto unparalleled outrage of the encouragement of lynching by a state Governor, make the work of the I. L. D. of paramount importance.

As the LABOR DEFENDER rightly points out, the problem of lynching cannot be separated from the present economic crisis and the class conflicts which are thereby generated. Unfortunately, even the elements of class consciousness are as yet by no means fully established in the minds of the American masses. Hence it is still possible for the Governor Rolph's to confuse and inflame the minds of suffering workers and turn their violence on to their colored or Jewish brothers. The crimes against property which mass starvation, due to the decay of American capitalism, impose on the whole American people are themselves used as an excuse for lynching. In this situation, the task of the class conscious advance guard of the American workers becomes of terrible urgency. It becomes a matter of life and death to make the American masses understand by means of skillful and widespread propaganda, that their desperate situation is not the fault of the Negro, the Jew, or the kidnapper, or any of the bogies which the capitalist class attempts to conjure up, but is the direct responsibility of the capitalists themselves.

In this work the LABOR DEFENDER is playing a notable part. As a journalist, I am particularly pleased to see the high technical level which the paper has reached. The full and skillful use of photographs make it a really popular magazine in the best sense of that word.

This December issue is first-rate stuff, from beginning to end and should enjoy a tremendous sale.

Portray Hunger, Fascism, War At John Reed Club Art Exhibit

Many Artists New in Revolutionary Work Represented

By BERNARDA BRYSON

That art can be vital and real to the worker is shown in the exhibition of drawings and paintings at the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave. The pictures deal with H"unger, Fascism and War," three great gifts of capitalism to the working class.

The subjects are handled with humor, with tragedy, with militant class-consciousness. Some are merely comments on the times; the more thoroughly Marxian show also direction, imply the growing revolt of the masses.

Gropper ridicules the greed of the capitalist by giving him six or eight arms and hands, all reaching for everything in sight. He grabs machinery, food, clothing, homes, even laborers, stuffing into his mouth everything it will hold.

Ben Kopman, in two fine lithographs, tells us something about generals. One, "The Commander at the Front" shows the commander hiding behind a rock while his soldiers do the fighting. "Two Generals on Leave" shows the fancy costumes which generals like to wear to impress the people. These generals look very fat and sly and wise, and unheroic.

Butch Limbach shows a "Hero." His head is shot off and his hands drip with the blood of other heroes. This picture shows him in his true role, not as the idol set before schoolboys, but simply as the one who kills and gets killed.

Some of the artists have expressed the feelings of hunger, sickness and despair, emphasizing the misery of human beings under capitalism. The paintings are more than realistic; they are dramatizations of the tragedy of the oppressed.

Such paintings are Irwin Hoffman's "Figures of Earth," a nightmare of starving women and children. "Negroes," by the Mexican artist, Orozco, is a gruesome lynching scene, exaggerated by the intensity of the artist's hatred for lynchings. George Biddle shows "Hunger" by a desperate looking mother hovering over a grave where three starved children lie.

These paintings, while they express the bitterness of poverty, and have a certain destructive function, are still defeatist. They lack the resistance, the spirit of revolt which is truly characteristic of the masses.

A more militant note is struck in the many pictures of demonstrations, hunger marches, and workers' struggles. One of these by Alexander Wilson is called, "We've Starved Long Enough," and shows an angry worker tearing himself away from the ruins of capitalism. Another "Workers Demand Their Rights" by Mark Baum shows an enormous red fist banging on the green baize table top at a bank directors' meeting.

Strike pictures are, "Workers Defend Yourselves!" by Seymour Fogel, "Milk Strike Pickets," and "Relief Demonstration," by Edward Deutsch, "Revolt of the Oppressed," an etching by Alex Stavenitz, "Allentown Child Strikers" by Max Spivak, "Demonstration, U. S. Bank," by Yamasaki. Nicolai Cikovsky's beautiful painting of a "Young Communist" being ridden down by a cop on a horse.

A fairly good example of the Marxian viewpoint is Edward Laning's "Relief." Here people are shown in ragged clothing shivering outside a relief station while a rich man walks by, supercilkously drawing on a glove. This picture not only shows the inequality between rich and poor, but points toward revolution; the people on relief look at the rich man with hatred and resentment. They are not just poor, they are also class conscious and rebellious. There is here, pretty well contained in a single picture, the setting for revolution.

The John Reed Club exhibition shows how artists everywhere are beginning to identify themselves with the mass war against capitalism. They join in the class struggle with a powerful weapon to expose the stupidity and greed of the imperialists. If their first attempts at class-conscious art are crude or uncertain, they will, as the revolutionary struggle increases, grow stronger in form, more effective in content.

However uncertain may be the viewpoints at first, these pictures are still infinitely more vital than the insipid, boot-licking pictures of the bourgeois artists. They are vital because they are defiant, and because, for the first time in history, they make their appeal directly to the masses.

Workers should become familiar with their revolutionary art and artists. They should respond to this work with interest and criticism. All are urged to visit the exhibition, which is open every day from 1:30 to 4, 7:30 to 9 P. M.

PHOTO BY DAILY WORKER STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

"THE LAND OF PLENTY," By Seymour Fogel, on exhibition at the John Reed Club.

PLAN BENEFIT SHOWINGS OF "PEACE ON EARTH"

NEW YORK.—The Theatre Union is now planning benefit performances through January 7 for "Peace on Earth" the anti-war play at the Civic Repertory Theatre. Organizations wishing to take advantage of the benefit plan are invited to telephone the Committee on Audience headed by Sylvia Regan, at the theatre.

Organizations taking theatre parties next week at "Peace on Earth" are as follows: The Beauticians' Union and the M. Singer Dress Shop workers on Monday; the Majestic Metal Shop workers and the Bronx Free Fellowship on Tuesday; Section 1 of the Communist Party and the Grand Central Branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union on Wednesday; the Photographic Workers League on Thursday; the Bronx Branch of the International Labor Defense, Branch 404 of the International Workers' Order and Contemporary Youth on Thursday, the Harry Sims Branch of the International Labor Defense and the Mount Eden Workers' Center on Friday and the Peace Committee of Hunter College at the Saturday matinee.

TUNING IN

NEW YORK CITY.—The Workers Short Wave Radio Club reports the reception of the last week, by Com. I. Milman.

Due to extreme changes in weather conditions, Short Wave reception was not so good. The end of the week cleared up, and here is the result. Comrade Semash, in Manhattan, received the following stations: on his own home-made 2 tube battery receiver:

A woman spoke in English about the Reichstag trial, RV59 last Friday from 4.45 p.m. until 6.03 p.m. At 5.01 p.m. he heard the International, and a man announced: This is Moscow. After this a man spoke in German about the Reichstag trial. Then they signed off with the International at 6.03 p.m. He also picked up VK2ME Sydney-Australia, on Sunday at 9.55 a.m. on 31.28 mtrs., which is a lucky catch for New York City.

Comrade Maas, in the East Bronx, picked up CP5 La Paz-Bolivia on his own made 7 tube set, on Saturday at about 9.30 p.m. on 49.40 mtrs. Also the ship "Queen of Bermuda," calling WOO on phone.

On Sunday I picked up Colombia and Caracas-Venezuela, on one of our 2 tube sets, with beautiful Spanish programs. Last Sunday I tried to locate RV59 on my "Scott-All-Wave" receiver at 10 to 11 p.m. on the 25.00 mtr. band, scheduled in their December program. I did not succeed, and left the dial set at 25.00 mtrs. On Monday morning at 8.00 a.m., as I turned on the switch, REN-Moscow came in, calling the New-York stations: WEA, WEJ and W2E. For 2 hours I was able to listen in on an experimental program and conversation on technical matters between the engineers of both countries.

The Moscow station at times was coming in with local volume. I heard them make arrangements for experiments for next Monday, Dec. 25, and on New-Year.

In the radio news for the week it was announced that a representative of the National Broadcasting Co. is on his way to the U.S.S.R. to suggest the opening of a high power transmitting station in the vicinity of the Black-Sea for broadcast to the U. S. in order to secure relief from the static interference that follows the "Great Circle" waves of the Northern Route from Moscow to U. S.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

7:15 P.M.—Religion in the News—Dr. Stanley High
7:30—Circus Day—Sketch
7:45—Mountaineers Music
8:00—Oratorio: Handel's Messiah; from Civic Auditorium, Cleveland
9:00—Jack Pearl, Comedian; Goodman Orch.; De Marco Sisters, Songs; Robert Simmons, Tenor; Leaders Trio
9:30—Yacht Club Boys; Vivian Ruth, Songs; Reisman Orch.
10:00—Rolfe Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Lew White, Organ
11:00—One Man's Family—Sketch
11:30—Hollywood on the Air
12:00—Wilson Orch.; Doric Quartet; Ned Tollinger; Mary Wood, Songs; Tommy Harris, Songs; Hillbilly Music

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—Golf—Bill Brown
7:30—Everett McCorry, Baritone
7:45—Talk—Harry Hershfield
8:00—Little Symphony Orch., Philip James, Conductor; Mildred Dilling, Harp
9:00—Bestor Orch.
9:30—Bronx Marriage Bureau—Sketch
9:45—Robert McElhaney, Whistler
10:00—Milhan String Trio
10:15—Two-Piano Recital
10:30—Organ Recital
11:00—Weather Report
11:02—Tremaine Orch.
11:30—Lang Orch.
12:00—Robbins Orch

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P.M.—John Herrick, Songs
7:15—Why the Chimes Rang—Dramatic Sketch
7:30—Kyte Orch.
8:00—New Deal and the Consumer—Prof. Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago; John T. Flynn, Financial Writer; Prof. Robert S. Lynd, Columbia University
8:30—Boston Symphony Orch., Direction Dr. Serge Koussevitzky
10:15—Master Singers
10:30—Cuckoo Program
11:00—Sara Dance
12:00—Martin Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Scotti Orch.

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Political Situation in Washington—Frederic William Wile
7:15—Tito Guizar, Tenor
7:30—Michaux Congregation
8:00—Jones Orch.
8:15—Modern Male Chorus
8:30—George Jessel, Comedian; Vera Van Centrella; Eton Boys Quartet; Roth Orch.
9:00—Philadelphia Studio Orch.
9:15—Stoopnagle and Budd, Comedians; Renard Orch.; Vera Van, Songs
9:30—Band Concert, Edward D'Anna, Conductor
10:00—Rebroadcast from Byrd Expedition En Route to Antarctic; Music From New York
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Leaders in Action—H. V. Kaltenborn
11:00—Gray Orch.
11:30—Lyman Orch.
12:00—Little Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Arnheim Orch.
1:00—Russel Orch

WHAT'S ON

CELEBRATE THE 16TH DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30 from 8 P. M. to 2 A. M., at the Bronx Coliseum. SEE AD FOR PROGRAM.

WINTER TERM WORKERS SCHOOL.—Registration is now going on; 35 E. 12th St., New York, third floor.

* * *

Saturday

PARTY given by the Bensonhurst Y.C.L. for the benefit of Young Worker. Entertainment, refreshments, dancing; 3402—86th St., Boroklyn. Adm. 10c.

DANCE given by Young Communist League Sec. 15 at 2075 Clinton Ave. Jam Johnson and his Harlem Syncopaters. Donations 35c.

OPEN FORUM and Dance given by Y.C.L. Unit 9 Sec. 5 at 1400 Boston Road at 4:30 p.m. Charles Alexander will speak on the Scottsboro case, followed by dance and entertainment.

DANCE and Entertainment given by the Harlem Workers School and the Friends of the Workers School at the I.W.O. Hall, 416 Lenox Ave., cor. 131st St. Negro Jazz Band. Excellent entertainment. Adm. 25c.

CONEY ISLAND Workers Club will present the Workers Lab. Theatre in the World's Fair at their Center, 27th St. and Mermaid Ave. at 8 p.m. Adm. 25c.

MASQUERADE BALL and Dance given by the Yugoslav Workers Club, Group 1 and 2 at 108 W. 28th St. at 7 p.m. Benefit of Daily Worker.

HOBO PARTY given by Downtown Y. C. L. Unit 4 and 5 at 126 E. 13th St. Apt. 7. Novelty entertainment and dancing.

VETCHERINKA and Concert at W. I. R. Center, 421 Stone Ave., cor. Belmont, given by the Sutter and Powell Assembly. Admission 15c for adults, and 5c for children. Plenty of eats and swell entertainment.

CONCERT and Dance given by the Tremont Prog. Club, 986 E. Tremont Ave. at 6:30 p.m. Lillian Kass on the violin; Daily Worker Chorus and many others.

PICTURE showing and Soviet Film given by the F.S.U. Film League at Peoples' Hall, 108 W. 23rd St. "Cain and Artem" will be shown.

THE DAILY WORKER VOLUNTEERS are having a party and dance in their club rooms, 35 East 12th St., fifth floor. Entertainment and refreshments.

"CELEBRATION of the Birth of a New Dawn," at German Workers Club, 79 E. 10th St. Proletbuhne, good band. Admission 15c.

CHOW MEIN and Samovar Tea Party, Entertainment and Dance at Red Front Hall, 95 Ave. B, for the benefit of the Daily Worker. Student of District School and Unemployed Neighborhood Center. Auspices: Units 11, 12 and Post 191, W.E.S.L. Admission 10c.

HOUSE PARTY given by Hospital Workers League, 33 E. 20th St. Good time assured.

DANCING from 8 till dawn at Washington Heights Workers Center, 501 W. 161st St., women free; men 15c.

MAXWELL BODENHEIM will lecture on "Music and Art in the Theatre," at Is-Tempo Guild, 846 Seventh Ave., at 8:15 p.m. Subscription 35c.

KUHLE WAMPE will be shown at the Alerton Theatre, midnight show, for the benefit of the C. P., Section 15. Special feature: film symposium on Hitler by C. A. Hathaway and Norman Thomas.

SPECIAL CONCERT celebrating the Anniversary of the Singing Section of the Bronx Workers Club, 1610 Boston Rd., at 8:30 p.m. Dancing after concert.

Symposium on Proletarian Art with the Workers Theatre Group and the New Dance Group given by the East Bronx Br., F.S.U., at Wilkins Hall, 1330 Wilkins Ave.

A MUSICAL and Dramatic Concert and Dance at Prospect Workers Center, 1157 So. Blvd., Bronx.

Womens Council 10 will celebrate the recognition of the Soviet Union at the Workers Center, 87 Bay 22nd St. Entertainment; refreshments donated by Comrade Scoff. Adm. 15c.

DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT given by Steve Katoris Br., I.L.D., in send off Comrade Sam Stein at 15 E. Third St.

CONCERT and DANCE given by Mapleton Workers Club, 2006 79th St., Brooklyn. Refreshments free.

HOUSE PARTY for the benefit of the Labor Defender given by the Ella May B., I.L.D., at home of Comrade Rose De Santis, 1271 35th St., Brooklyn. Adm. 15c.

Sunday

HOUSE PARTY given by Alfred Lerr Br. I.L.D. at 16 Sackman St., Apt. 15B. Proceeds for the Prisoners Relief.

THE NATURE FRIENDS Christmas Celebration at Camp Midvale, Sar. and Mon. Take the Erie to Midvale on No. 4 highway; our bus at the station. Sleeping 65c; meals 25c to 45c. Hikes, games, ice skating. Guests invited.

HARLEM WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM at 3:30 p.m. Herman McKenzie will lecture on "The Role of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights in the Negro Liberation Movement," at 200 W. 135th St. Room 214A.

MASQUERADE BALL: Red Xmas Eve at Clarte, 304 West 58th St., at 8:30 p.m. Jazz Johnson; concerts; prizes.

I.L.D. CHORUS meets at Brighton Workers Center, Brighton Beach and Coney Island Aves., at 1 p. m. sharp.

MODERN CULTURE CLUB Midwinter Music Festival and Dance at Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th St. Adm. 40c.

THE REINALD GOODE PLAYERS of the Provincetown Theatre will present the "Taming of the Shrew," "Eros," "Good Night Ladies." Afterwards dancing. At the Young America, Sunway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., at 8:30 p.m.

BANQUET and DANCE given by the Mutualists Obrera De Habla Hispana at 66 E. 116th St., 7:30 p.m. Tickets 50c.

CABARET NIGHT and beer party and dance tendered by the Cil-Grand Youth Club, 310 Grand St., N. Y. C.

DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT given by the Red Spark A. C. at 64 Second Ave. Celebrating opening of their headquarters.

TONIGHT as the closing event of the exhibition held for the benefit of THE NEW MASSES at the Allied Arts Galleries, 152 W. 57th St., drawing and painting will be auctioned off by Alexander Brook, William Gropper, Gugo Gellert, Jacob Burck and Kyle Crichton.

OPEN FORUM on "Unemployment," auspices of the Tom Mooney Branch, I.L.D., at 106 E. 14th St., at 3 p.m. I. L. Weinberg will speak. Admission free.

BALLOON BALL at the Prospect Workers Center, at 1157 So. Boulevard.

DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT given by the Italian Workers Center, 358 Morris Ave. Check room 25c.

COSTUME BALL given by the Tremont Progressive Youth Club, 986 E. Tremont Ave. Prizes for the best costume.

DISCUSSION on current events at the Bogdahl Workers Club, 3092 Hull Ave., cor. 204th St. at 8:30 p.m. L. Sowitz will lead discussion.

DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT given at the Westchester Workers Center, 1348 Westchester Ave., by the National Student League. Subscription 25c. Free beer and pretzels; jazz band.

OPEN FORUM at the Mt. Eden Workers Center, 238 E. 174th St., at 3 p.m. Topic: United Front and the Role of the C. P. Ben Levy will speak. Admission free.

MASQUERADE DANCE and Entertainment given by the Progressive Workers Culture Club, 159 Sumner Ave., at 8:30 p. m.

RUSSIAN VAUDEVILLE NIGHT for the Morning Freiheit, given by Boro Park Workers Club, 4704 18th Ave., Brooklyn. Dancing to jazz band.

CHRISTMAS DINNER and welcome home party for Comrade Millson at 261 Schenectady Ave. Admission 25c. Proceeds for Morning Freiheit.

CONCERT given by Womens Council 18, at 4109 13th Ave., at 8 p.m. Admission 10c.

LECTURE by Joe Ross on Youth Culture and Fascism at 962 Sutter Ave. at 1 p.m. Auspices: New Youth Club. Admission free.

THE NEW YOUTH CLUB membership meeting at 952 Sutter Ave., at 1 p.m. for the purpose of reorganization.

SCOTTSBORO: Epic Struggle for Negro Liberation. Speaker: Wm. L. Patterson, National Secretary of the I.L.D.; at West Side Workers Forum, 2642 Broadway (near 100th St.) at 8 o'clock.

Boston, Mass.

FILM showing of "Ten Days that Shook the World" at the John Reed Club, 823 Boylston St. on Sunday, Dec. 24, 3:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. Contribution 25c.

BIRTHDAY Dance given by the American Workers Chorus on Dec. 23 at International Hall, 42 Wenonah St., Roxbury. Good orchestra; floor entertainers; refreshments. Subscription 25c.

Newark

SECOND ANNUAL International Ball and Concert, at Y.M.H.A., Auditorium, High and West Sts. Admission 30c in advance; at door 35c, Saturday, Dec. 23.

Philadelphia

DANCE given by Workers Cultural and Sports Club, at 2014 N. 32nd St., on Saturday, Dec. 23.

OPEN FORUM on Sunday at 4 p.m. on Fascism and the Worker at 2014 N. 32nd St.

TEA PARTY arranged by Finance Committee of C. P. Section 3, at 1137 N. 41st St. on Sunday, Dec. 24. Excellent program.

OPENING of new headquarters by the F.S.U. House Warming Party, entertainment, refreshments and dancing on Saturday, Dec. 23 at 8 p.m. at 126 S. 8th St. Admission 25c.

Detroit

BILL GEBERT will speak on a popular topic at the John Reed Clubrooms, 104 W. Hancock Ave. on Sunday, Dec. 24 at 6 p.m.

PEN and HAMMER will hold a Xmas frolic on Sunday evening, Dec. 24 at 111 W. Forest.

CHICAGO WILL STAGE RED PRESS BALL ON DEC. 24th

CHICAGO, Ill.—A Red Press Masquerade Ball will be held here in the evening of Dec. 24, at the Coliseum Ballroom, 15th St. and Wabash Ave. Proceeds will go to the Daily Worker, Morning Freiheit, Jewish Communist daily, and to the Young Worker.

Prizes will be awarded for the best costumes. A colorful entertainment program will be presented. Sonia Radia will sing. There will be a Grand March.

CHOWMEIN PARTY

A Chowmein and Samovar tea party will be held this Sat., Dec. 23, 8 p. m., at the Red Front Hall, 95 Ave. B. Part of the proceeds will go to the Daily Worker. There will be dancing, refreshments and entertainment. The party is sponsored by Units 11 and 12, C. P. East Side Section.

AMUSEMENTS

OPENING TODAY—AMERICAN PREMIERE!

FEDOR OZEP'S "MIRAGES DE PARIS"

(Noted Soviet Director of "The Yellow Ticket," "Brothers Karamasoff" and "The Living Corpse")

FRENCH FILM WITH COMPLETE ENGLISH DIALOGUE TITLES

Special Added Feature: 16th Anniversary Celebration in Moscow

ACME THEATRE 14th St. & Union Sq. Cont. From 9 a. m. Midnite Show Sat.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way Ev. 8:50 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:30

THE ANTI-WAR PLAY
PEACE ON EARTH
by the authors of "MERRY-GO-ROUND"
SIDNEY HOWARD says: "The Only Stirring and Timely Play in Town"
Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. & 6th Ave.
Evenings 8:40; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
WA. 9-7450. PRICES: 50c to $1.50. No tax

ROBERTA
A New Musical Comedy
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, West 42nd St. Evs. 8:1-33; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c-$2.50, plus tax

Picture Showing By The F.S.U. FILM LEAGUE
"CAIN & ARTEM"
A Soviet Film
TONIGHT, SAT. DEC. 23, 8:30
168 WEST 23rd STREET
Friends of Chinese People Hall

RED XMAS EVE
CLARTE - 304 W. 58th St.
Masquerade Ball
JAZZ JOHNSON & CONCERT
Prizes for Best Costume
Contributions 25c.
SUN., DEC. 24th, 8:30 P.M.

Dance & Entertainment
Given by Dance Group and Youth Section N. T. W. I. U.
NEGRO JAZZ BAND
Sat., Dec. 23rd, 8:30 P. M.
IRVING PLAZA HALL
14th St. & Irving Place, N. Y. C.
Admission, 35c at door; 25c in advance

The 8-Page Club

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50 St. & 6 Ave.—Show Place of the Nation
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 a.m.
DOLORES DEL RIO - FRED ASTAIRE in
"FLYING DOWN TO RIO"
at 12:35, 3:44, 6:21, 9:18, 10:37
& "Roxy's" Supreme CHRISTMAS SHOW

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
RUTH CHATTERTON & GEORGE BRENT
in "FEMALE"
also: "DANCE GIRL DANCE"
with ALAN DINEHART & EVALYN KNAPP

5TH AVE. PLAYHOUSE, near 13th ST.
5 'Kuhle Wampe'
or "Whither Germany". English Titles
30c, 1 to 6 p.m.; 40c Evenings

MUSIC

Philharmonic - Symphony
HANS LANGE, Conductor
AT CARNEGIE HALL
This Sunday Afternoon at 2:30
Christmas Program
Assisted by
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB
(Alfred M. Greenfield, Conductor)
MARGARET OLSEN, Soprano, and THEODORE M. EVERETT, Baritone
Thurs. Eve. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30
Mendelssohn, Lopatnikoff, Dohnanyi, Bloch
Saturday Eve. at 8:45 (Students')
Soloist: ETHEL BARTLETT and RAE ROBERTSON, Pianist
ARTHUR JUDSON Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

"THE FIRE"
Executions! Germany Revolts! What Next in Germany?
TOMORROW, PUBLISHERS
11 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. Pamphlet 25c.

— Midwinter Music — Festival and Dance
XMAS EVE., DEC. 24th
FEATURING
Continental Dance Orchestra
IRVING PLAZA
Irving Place and 15th Street
ADMISSION 40c.
AUSPICES: Modern Culture Club

JIM MARTIN

Steady, Professor!

by QUIRT

Daily Worker

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

FOUNDED 1924

Published daily, except Sunday, by the Comparedaily Publishing Co., Inc., 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7956. Cable Address: "Dailywork," New York, N. Y.

Washington Bureau: Room 984, National Press Building, 14th and F. St., Washington, D. C.

Subscription Rates:

By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, $6.00; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $2.00; 1 month, 75 cents. Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, $8.00; 6 months, $4.00; 3 months $2.00.

By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1933

What Do YOU Mean By Discipline, Mr. Thomas?

NORMAN THOMAS speaking about "discipline" is a strange twist. But when two leading Socialists go over to capitalist government or to open capitalist parties, like Sinclair and Blanshard did, the Socialist leaders find it necessary to cover some of their nakedness.

In the December 23rd "New Leader," Norman Thomas writes: "The defection of Sinclair in California and of Blanshard in New York has naturally revived considerable interest in party discipline."

No sooner does he mention the word "discipline" than Norman Thomas begins to crawl back, to avoid the crux of the whole question. "On the other hand," he writes, "I think we may fall into certain Communist errors and into the Communist unpopularity if in labor unions, farmers' societies, cooperatives, or other organizations, not involving political action or any repudiation of fundamental socialist principles, we bind our members to act only on one line."

Mr. Thomas doesn't want discipline if it embarrasses the strikebreaking tactics of Mr. Green & Co. in the A. F. of L. He doesn't want discipline if it hampers any strikebreaking actions of the I.L.G.W.U. leaders.

The wily Thomas does not want so much looseness as to be embarrassed by Blanshard and Sinclair. But he wants to continue his freedom in the Socialist Party so he can do as he pleases to help Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Green. He wants freedom to continue to fight against a revolutionary class struggle.

* * * *

HE DOES not want that democracy in the Socialist Party that leads to a serious discussion of problems, and then when a decision is made, to be bound by it. Norman Thomas, who advises the workers "this is not the time to strike," does not want the discipline the workers find necessary in their struggles. The workers have learned discipline and its value through their bitter struggles against the bosses.

They discuss their demands. They discuss strike action and a vote is taken. When the strike is on, all workers are bound by proletarian discipline. They enter into the strike to carry it through to victory, and even those who voted against it are expected to join in the struggle. Those who betray the struggles are looked on as scabs and traitors.

Norman Thomas and the Socialist leaders want none of this discipline.

The only discipline they seek is to oust members from the Socialist Party who try to achieve a common front of struggle with the Communists.

You, Mr. Thomas, and your ilk in the Socialist Party, don't hesitate to take action against Socialist Party locals who voted for a united front in the struggle against war by participation in the Anti-War Congress. Party members and Y.P.S.L. members have been expelled for declaring for the united front with Communists.

* * * *

WHAT you want, Mr. Thomas, when you speak of discipline, is more authority to smash the actions of the workers in your ranks.

But, at the same time, Mr. Thomas wants full freedom of action for himself and the trade union bureaucrats to support the N.R.A., the Roosevelt inflation program, contrary to the interest of the Socialist workers. This high priest of the Socialist Party wants no discipline to hamper him in such activities.

In the Communist Party we have real democracy. Every unit, every section of the Party has the fullest opportunity for a discussion of all questions. The policy of the Party is collectively decided on, in the same way as workers collectively decide to strike and act on their decisions. The whole Party acts as a single body on its decisions.

* * * *

IN THIS WAY, the Communist Party is able to aid the workers in their struggles, for higher wages, for union organization and against the slave program of the N.R.A. It is able to prepare and steel itself for the struggle against war, and to meet the conditions of illegality that the workers meet in the revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the seizure of power.

What this means is shown by events in Germany. There, the Communist Party, based on discipline, has withstood the attack of the fascists. The Social-Democratic Party, based on Norman Thomas's conception of discipline, has surrendered to the blows of the Nazis. This would inevitably occur in every country.

Thomas wants, in reality, neither democracy nor discipline. The Communist Party insists on both democracy and discipline.

The discipline of the Communist Party, one of its most outstanding and revolutionary features, grows out of its revolutionary principles and organization. As the fighting organization of the working class it calls for discipline to carry on the most effective struggle for the workers' needs, for the revolutionary struggle against capitalism.

The Socialist Party—an organization whose theory and practice is based on class collaboration, on betraying the interests of the workers, based on disorganizing the revolutionary struggles of the working class for the overthrow of capitalism—denies and rejects the need of discipline. A fighting organization needs discipline. An organization of peace with the bosses rejects discipline, but maintains a bureaucratic apparatus to stifle revolutionary criticism from its own rank and file membership.

* * * *

THE discipline of the Communist Party has nothing of the discipline of the church or army.

It is based on the revolutionary conviction that a united party of the workers is necessary, firmly founded on the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism. It is the discipline of conviction. Within the Party open discussion goes on around all questions of struggle. There is established the principle of democratic centralism—the democratic functioning of the Party units, with a centralization of leadership for the most effective revolutionary struggle. When decisions are reached, the whole force of the Party is mobilized behind them. Here the iron discipline of the Communist Party is based on inner democracy, on democratic centralism.

The question of discipline has been put as one of the central reasons for the victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia by Comrade Lenin.

* * * *

"BEYOND question," wrote Lenin, "almost every one knows by this time that the bolsheviks would not have been able to hold power for two and a half years, nor even for two and a half months, had there not been the strictest possible discipline, truly iron discipline, within the Party."

To understand the basis of this discipline is to know why the Communist Party is the only revolutionary Party leading the struggle against capitalism.

Lenin explains the roots of discipline in the following clear manner:

"How is discipline maintained within the revolutionary Party of the proletariat? What controls this discipline, and what strengthens it? First of all, there is the class consciousness of the proletarian vanguard, its devotion to the revolution, its self-control, its self-sacrifice, its heroism.

"Secondly, there is the capacity of the proletarian vanguard for linking itself with, for keeping in close touch with, for to some extent amalgamating with, the broad masses of those who labor . . .

"Thirdly, we have the soundness of the vanguard's political leadership, the soundness of its political strategy and tactics . . ."

This is the type of discipline the Socialist Party can never have and does not want. Norman Thomas' talk about "discipline" is a shield to cover the exposure of the Socialist Party's service to capitalism.

Only the Communist Party has this discipline. Only a Party unflinchingly, unitedly, unswervingly fighting against capitalism, steeling itself for the leadership of the victorious revolution can have this discipline, a discipline which workers can understand.

We appeal to all workers to join our ranks, to help knit a powerful, disciplined revolutionary Party as the most effective weapon in the struggle against capitalism and all its agents.

Join the Communist Party!

Save Them from Goering!

TODAY, the verdict of the Nazi judges at the Reichstag frame-up is expected.

To prepare for this, the latest dispatches from Germany, printed in the capitalist press, bear the all-too obvious mark of Goering's Nazi publicity agents.

They are craftily calculated to give the impression that the Fascist murderers of the Leipzig Court, that Goering's Storm Troopers have experienced a sudden softening of heart toward Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff, the Communist defendants.

This strategy, forced upon the Fascists by the rising power of world mass protest, is also connected with the Nazi Leipzig court move to seemingly relent toward Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff by admitting their innocence in the Reichstag fire.

But this sudden "liberalism" of the Hitler government is nothing but the sugar coating of the Nazi fury against our comrades. The Hitler Fascists are the same brutal torturers. They have not changed.

Every day, reports come from Germany of the shooting down of German workers, and imprisoned Communists in the concentration camps.

At this very moment 36 German Communists await the Nazi axe, doomed to execution by exactly such Nazi Courts as the Leipzig Court.

Our comrade Thaelmann, Communist leader of the German working class, is now in the hands of the Fascist jailers, kept in isolation. The concentration camps are filled with thousands of the best workers and anti-fascist fighters in Germany, who daily feel the lash of Nazi torture, whose bodies are found mangled and beaten.

* * * *

THE Fascist news releases in the capitalist press talk hopefully of a new trial for Torgler. This means that Torgler will go back again into a Nazi dungeon to feel again the tortures and isolation of a prison cell. This means that Torgler's life is in greater danger than ever.

The press talks about Dimitroff and his Bulgarian comrades as if they are no longer in any danger since the Fascist prosecutor was forced to grant their innocence.

But the cry of Goering at the Court:

"Wait till you leave the custody of this court. Then you will have reason to be afraid!"

is still the real program of the Hitler government.

One thought burns in the minds of the workers—as long as Dimitroff, Torgler and their comrades are in the hands of the Fascists, they face torture and death!

The mass protest against the Leipzig frame-up cannot be permitted to slacken for one moment. It is this alone that stays the execution of our heroic comrades. This alone can save them.

We Communists, answering the call of Dimitroff, ringing throughout the world as the challenge to Fascism, must go to the A. F. of L. workers, to the Socialist workers with the comradely hand of United Front struggle against Fascism, for the release of the Reichstag defendants.

The United Front struggles of the aroused masses of the world, united with all intellectuals, professionals, can wrest our comrades from the hands of the Nazis, can force them to release them in safety.

The Nazis have their eyes on us, warily calculating the strength of our resistance. Can we fail to meet their challenge?

Toward United Front Mass Actions, demonstrations, protests against the Nazi frame-up!

Roosevelt Buys Silver

ROOSEVELT has just taken another step along that road of inflation on which he is now traveling with accelerating speed. He has ordered that the United States Treasury buy all the silver mined in this country, at a price 21½ cents above the present market. The amount involved is not grand, $15,000,000, though it undoubtedly means sudden, easy profits for the investors who own silver mines.

Roosevelt, in preparation for the coming Congress in January, is, by his silver buying, attempting to disorganize the so-called "silver bloc" of "wild inflationists," the group that is attempting to precipitate him toward "greenback" currency, faster than he wishes to go.

At the same time, Roosevelt continues his own method of inflation, the method that is in the interests of Wall Street monopoly capital.

The real meaning of Roosevelt's act is that it gives unmistakable indication that the Roosevelt government is continuing its inflationary drive in an effort to hold up the jacked-up price structure, which begins to sag as soon as the inflationary shots are stopped. **Particularly, Roosevelt's action is part of the growing imperialist drive of Wall Street against its rivals, British and Japanese imperialisms.**

It is particularly against Britain and Japanese imperialism, against whom the Wall Street Roosevelt government is now waging bitter commercial and financial warfare over the textile markets of China, India, Argentina and Brazil.

By cheapening the Japanese Yen, Japanese imperialism succeeded in beating British manufacturers to the Indian markets. Now India, under the heel of British imperialism, has declared an embargo on the import of Japanese textiles. This has forced Japan to drive ahead into the Chinese markets dominated by the Wall Street imperialists.

So fierce has been the Japanese inflationary "dumping" drive of Japanese imperialism against its American and British rivals, that U. S. exporters are being forced out of the South American markets.

Roosevelt's raising of the silver price is, therefore, a renewed imperialist drive to beat off the imperialist rivals of Wall Street in the Chinese, Indian, and South American textile markets. And it is a drive that brings the explosion of imperialist warfare closer.

British Seek to Win French Government to Nazi Demands

Push Drive for Armed Intervention Against Soviet Union

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, was closeted today in a secret conference with Premier Camille Chautemps and French Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour, on the question of the Nazi demands for arms equality.

The British Foreign Minister, before leaving London yesterday, made it clear he would seek to persuade the French government to adopt a conciliatory attitude to the Nazi demands. For the past week there has been an increasingly aggressive support for the Nazi demands in British imperialist circles, seeking to aid the Nazis in their proclaimed intention of conquering and partitioning the Soviet Ukraine. This support coincides with Sir Austin Chamberlain's attack yesterday on the World Inquiry into the Reichstag fire and its report exonerating the Communist defendants.

The French imperialists, while sympathetic to the anti-Soviet intervention scheme, distrust the Nazis and fear that increased German armaments would in time be turned against France. The discovery of a wide-spread Nazi spy system in France has further crystallized the opposition of the French government to any compromise on the question of German arms equality.

Students to Rally Against R.O.T.C. in Washington, Dec. 28

NSL Convention Will Feature Symposium on Negro Problems

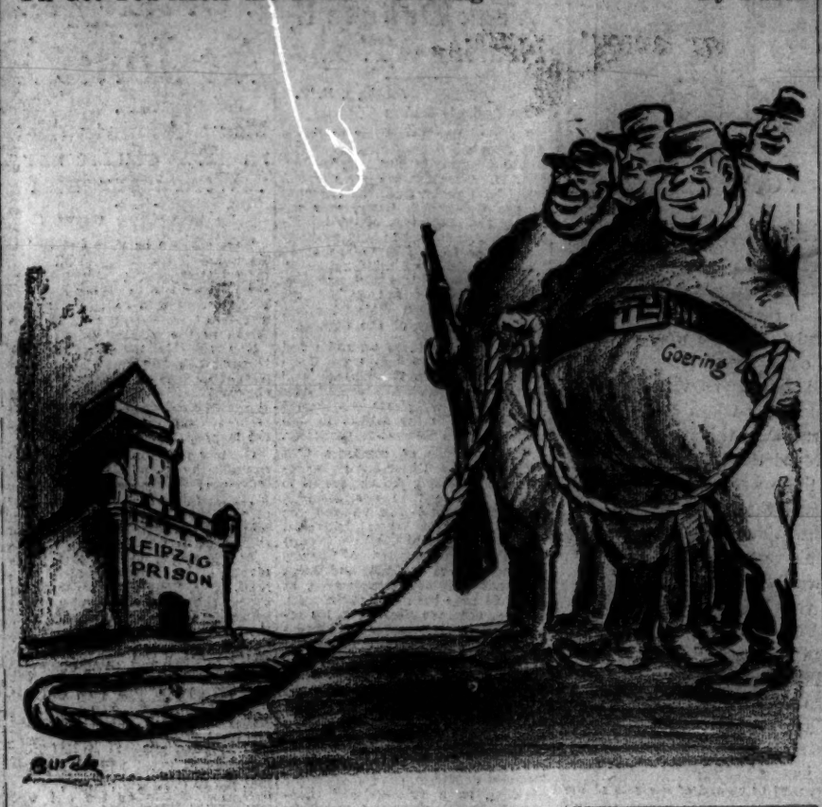
NEW YORK.—A united front anti-war demonstration will be the feature of the National Student League Third Annual Convention in Washington, Dec. 26-28. The demonstration will take place on the afternoon of the third day as close to the White House as possible. A delegation will visit the President of the United States to present a petition signed by thousands of students throughout the country calling for the abolition of the R.O.T.C., the military training units on the campuses.

The convention, which is being held in Howard University, the largest Negro college in the country, will attempt to work out a plan of struggle for the students in the coming year. A symposium on the Negro problem and the lynch wave, in which Donald Henderson, of the American League Against War and Fascism; Richard B. Moore, of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will participate, will be one of the highlights of the convention.

The evening of the second day will feature a dance and entertainment which all the delegates, Negro and white, will attend.

From Yale to the University of Southern California, students will represent hundreds of campus clubs and students' groups. New York delegates leave Monday afternoon at 12 o'clock from the N.S.L. headquarters, 114 W. 14th St. They will return Friday afternoon.

"I'll Get You After the Trial!"—Goering —By Burck



Chinese Red Army in Fierce Fighting on the Chekiang Front

Martial Law Decreed in Canton Against Workers

CANTON, Dec. 22.—This city was put under martial law today by the Canton regime, alarmed at the rapid upsurge of the anti-imperialist struggles of the workers, rallying to the defense of the Chinese Soviet Republic against the imperialist directed Nanking Sixth Offensive. Discovery of wide-spread preparations for a mass uprising was claimed by the government.

The Canton warlords, while supporting the British-inspired secessionist movement in Fukien Province, is at the same time attacking the Chinese Soviet Republic from the south in cooperation with the Nanking campaign.

Fierce fighting has begun on the Fukien-Chekiang front. The Chinese Red Army has halted its advance into Chekiang and is entrenched along a strategic line from Juian and Shahsien in Kiangsi to Yenping in Fukien. The Fukien Nineteenth Route Army, whose rank and file are greatly sympathetic to the Red Army, is holding another line from Yenping to the coast.

Meanwhile, the Fukien regime continues its demagogic gestures of opposition to the imperialists in an attempt to deceive the workers under its jurisdiction. Announcement was made yesterday that the regime will abolish the imperialist courts established under the extra-territoriality treaties impose on China.

* * *

HONGKONG, Dec. 22.—Nanking planes carried out a murderous aerial bombardment of Changchow, Fukien Province, killing scores of persons and wounding large numbers. Many buildings were destroyed.

Fire Exposes Nazi Propaganda Plant

NEWARK, Dec. 22.—A Nazi propaganda plant was discovered today when a fire broke out at 34 Gillette Pl. A developing room and 9 camera negatives that were to be used for Nazi propaganda, were found by the police.

Oscar Schilling was detained for questioning. The police, however, preferred no charges against him.

Plan New Hunger March on London

LONDON, Dec. 22.—British unemployed workers are preparing for another Hunger March to converge on London from all parts of the country.

The marchers will demand abolition of the Means Test under which unemployed relief has been ruthlessly cut for over 404,000 workers, while more than 88,003 have been completely denied relief, even on the basis of official figures.

Plans for the March were denounced in the House of Commons today by Sir John Gilmour, House Secretary, who told the House that the Communist Party was the "prime instigator" of the movement which is causing great alarm among the British ruling class.

Dictatorial Powers Given President by Mexican Congress

Nat'l Revolutionary Party Paves Way for Fascism

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22.—Government by decree, paving the way for virtual fascist dictatorship, was established in Mexico today under dictatorial powers voted to President Abelardo Rodriguez to-night by the Senate. The measure, sponsored by the dominant National Revolutionary Party, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

The measure empowers the president to act through the medium of decrees and virtually abolishes the authority of the legislative bodies. A number of sweeping decrees are expected to be issued at once.

The leaders of the National Revolutionary Party, in an attempt to conceal from the masses the fascist aims of this measure, have given demagogic promises that the extraordinary powers voted to the President will be used to achieve "nationalization of the sub-soil wealth of Mexico" and to carry through the agrarian reforms long ago promised by the party. These promises are flatly contradicted in the preamble of the bill which states its purpose as merely seeking to "discourage" continued exploitation of natural resources by foreign interests, in order to hand over these resources to Mexican capitalists.

Call for Struggle Against Heavy War Outlay by Gov't

Manifesto of League of Struggle Against War Outlines Plans

NEW YORK.—Calling upon all organizations and groups to initiate a nation-wide campaign during December and January against the continued appropriations of the government for war purposes, the Executive Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism issued today through its secretaries, Donald Henderson and Francis A. Henson, a national manifesto "urging all opponents of war to mobilize nation-wide action to culminate January 29 with demonstrations throughout the country and a delegation to Washington to present these demands."

Calls for Protest, Strikes on War Jobs

The manifesto issued by the League points out that more industries are daily turned into war shops and that funds appropriated for public works are converted for war purposes.

"Day by day the policies of this war government," continues the manifesto, "are turning more factories into war shops—munitions take the place of machinery; uniforms take the place of clothes; battleships take the place of schools and houses; civil conservation encampments take the place of homes for the youth; war chemicals take the place of fertilizers; tanks take the place of tractors."

"The American League in its stirring call to all workers and farmers, to people of all faiths and political affiliations, urges the immediate backing of the delegation to Washington on January 29, with mass demonstrations and meetings throughout the country, in every state and city of the union. The call especially urges all workers to organize "temporary stoppages of work in the factories, on the docks, on all war jobs on January 29."

In its campaign for **Public Works and not War Works** the League urges all organizations and groups to "elect or appoint a representative to join the Washington delegation to call on President Roosevelt and Congress on January 29."

U. S. Consulates To Be Opened in USSR

Bullitt on Way Home To Report

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—William C. Bullitt, first U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is enroute to the United States from Moscow, where he made a preliminary survey for the early opening of a U. S. Embassy in the Soviet capital.

On the basis of his cabled reports, U. S. Consular offices will be opened soon in several Soviet cities, the State Department revealed today.

Consulate Generals are expected to open at Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa, while other consular offices probably will be established in Vladivostok and one or two other cities, it was stated. With the realization of Soviet orders for American machinery and other material needed in the giant Second Year Plan, offices will be established in other Soviet cities.

Bullitt is expected to arrive about January 5, and will remain here at least a month for conference with Roosevelt and the State Department.

Soviet Social Insurance Administered By the Workers

Unions in Complete Control of All Insurance

By VERN SMITH

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By mail).—The demand which more than anything else made the Workers Social Insurance Bill in America different from all the liberal and Socialist Party and Musteite and capitalist demagogic proposals was the demand for control and administration of the insurance funds by the workers in the factories and the unemployed themselves.

Now, in the Soviet Union social insurance is administered by the workers. There are no unemployed. There are no capitalists to insist on control, with the privilege attached of strikebreaking and blackmailing. The insurance was administered by the state until this year, but that is a workers' state, quite different from the state which the American Socialist Party proposes should run social insurance.

Unions Control Insurance Funds

At present, even that purely fictitious resemblance to the fake insurance schemes of America is gone, and social insurance in U. S. S. R. is managed, funds controlled and administered, by the labor unions, to which practically all workers belong.

All newspapers in the Soviet Union published on Sept. 11 of this year a decree signed by the Council of Peoples Commissars and by the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions. This decree completed the work of a preliminary preparatory decree issued last June.

The effect of the two decrees, and particularly of the last one, was to merge the Peoples Commissariat of Labor with the trade union apparatus. That is, the unions actually take over and begin to operate one of the parts of the government, equivalent roughly to what would be called the Department of Labor in the United States government, though its powers were greater than those wielded by Secretary Perkins.

Unions Administer $2,250,000,000 a Year

Beginning Sept. 15, all social insurance funds of the Commissariat of Labor for the year 1933 were turned over to the trade unions. They amount to four and a half billion rubles ($2,250,000,000) this year. All the organization and apparatus, trained office employees, etc., for administering this fund were placed under the orders of the trade unions. All sanitariums, rest homes, scientific institutes and other buildings and property connected in any way with social insurance were handed over to the trade unions.

The four and a half million rubles was already budgeted as follows: relief for temporary incapacity, 800 million rubles; pensions, 530 million rubles; upkeep of sanitariums and rest homes, 200 million; support of children's institutions, 190 million, and for building and repairing workers' houses, 500 million rubles. No other country in the world provides so much for social insurance, nor in so many forms, even if there is no unemployment insurance here. The only reason there is no unemployment insurance is because there is no unemployment of industrial workers.

Union Leaders in Charge

The decree instructed the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions to carry on social insurance "on industrial principles." The practical leadership is to be concentrated in the central committees of the trade unions. In the republics and the various provinces, the republic or regional organizations of trade unions are to be in charge. The decree also ordered that the first secretary of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions was to be in charge of and to organize control, inspection and instruction, to compose the budget and scale of payments. The same committee is responsible for the management of the sanitariums and rest homes connected with social insurance.

The social insurance monies, however, are held in the state bank at the account of the various unions. And at all plants and offices the industrial union to which practically every one in the plant or office would belong, sets up the insurance office, and the factory or mill committee of the union manages it, makes the insurance payments, assigns people to the rest homes or sanitariums, etc.

Unions Take Political Power

Furthermore, all political powers enjoyed by the Commissariat of Labor are handed over to the trade unions. The central councils of trade unions in each locality have the right to inspect, see that labor laws and sanitary laws are carried out, and can levy fines for their violation.

The Central Committee of the Trade Unions publishes the rules and forms for safety of labor and sanitary conditions. It registers collective agreements between the union represented by the factory committee and the management of each factory, and has the right to alter or abolish those which violate the laws for safety of labor, sanitation, hours of work, etc.

All the above was contained in the historic decree of the All Union Council of Peoples Commissars, of Sept. 11, 1933.

Unions Enforce Labor Laws

To get an idea of what it means, you might imagine all powers of factory inspection, or enforcement of labor laws (and a good deal of the power to make labor laws) plus all handling of the biggest social insurance scheme in the world, placed in the hands of the National Committee of the Trade Union Unity League!

Organ of the Soviet Government

An editorial in "Izvestia," of Sept. 11, points out some of the reasons and results of this decree. It was correct to keep social insurance in the hands of the Commissariat of Labor in the beginning, while Soviet industry was getting on its feet. But with the progress of industry, a number of functions of the Commissariat of Labor died out, such as unemployment insurance. On the other hand, such functions as inspection automatically were shouldered over onto the unions. The union factory or mill committee, with its network of departmental and work room committees throughout the plant, with its groups of active volunteer assistants, with its every day and every hour contact with the individual workers in the plant, is the best inspector.

The factory committee also knows who deserves special care and treatment, who is a slacker trying to get something he doesn't deserve. It can find out quickly whether So-and-So's child is sick because of unavoidable causes, or because his living conditions are bad, or because his wife simply doesn't know how to take care of it. It knows how much money to give in such a case, and whether to follow it up with instruction, or by moving the family to better surroundings, or by sending the child to a hospital or to a sanitarium. Only the union with its wide membership and first hand knowledge could and did do these things, even before the decree was passed. In doing so, it acted as the agent of the Peoples Commissariat of Labor.

"Our Workers Belong To Us"

I asked the insurance secretary of the mill committee at the First state Ball Bearing Plant in Moscow what effect the new decree had on the work of the union, and he scratched his head and said that it seemed to him they had been doing most of the things the decree told them to do, but they were doing them indirectly, through recommendations to various bodies, and now they did them directly with less wasted motion.

Furthermore, a certain impetus was given to the work by the realization that: "Now our workers belong to us, we watch their care as they grow up, when they go to work, we are watching over them, and when they are full grown and working steadily, we still have charge of their care. The protective power of the union now extends over the worker from the moment of his birth to the date of his death, and continues then over his widow and children."

The "Izvestia" editorial points out that this situation now "makes it possible for us to draw in the work of social insurance management the masses of workers, to fight for improvement of the social insurance system, and for the well being of wide masses of workers."

Managers of social insurance funds, especially at the payment points in the factory, "Izvestia" points out, should guarantee distribution. "This means," it says, "summer resorts, rest homes, special dining rooms, scholarships, etc., should be given to those who fight for the fulfillment of the industrial program. The most attention should go to those best fighters for social construction."

"Soviet Factory—Center of Socialist Life," in 'Daily' Mon.

A series of articles by Vern Smith, Daily Worker Moscow correspondent, on "The Soviet Factory—Center of Socialist Life," will begin in Monday's issue.

Anniversary "Daily" to Recount History of Labor Press in U. S.

Do you know when the first workers' publication was issued in the United States?

Do you know that shortly after the Civil War there was a workers' daily newspaper in the United States?

What was the character of these publications? What did they demand for labor? What were their shortcomings? Why did they go under? What difference marks our Daily Worker from these publications?

All these historically important and interesting questions will be answered in a special article on the history of the labor press in America, which will appear in the 24-page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, coming off the press on January 6th.

No worker can afford to miss this anniversary edition with its special news, features, cartoons, historical information never before assembled in one issue of any working-class publication. Order several copies. The 24-page anniversary number will make a splendid revolutionary gift for your friends, neighbors, and fellow shop workers.

Gov't Decree Puts Entire Labor Board in Hands of Workers